THE DAILY CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XII. ATLANTA, GA., THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 31, 1879. NO. 38.

A NEW PLAGUE.

CHOLERA NEAR DUBUQUE, IOWA.

A Heavy Mortality List Reported—The Situation in Memphis—A Printers' Shooting Scrape—Edging Around Sporadic Cases in New Orleans and Elsewhere.

MEMPHIS, July 30.—Four new cases of the yellow fever were reported to the board of health this morning, viz: Rose Hendricks, John Creeden, C. H. Smith and Maggie Towns. No deaths have been reported up to noon. W. W. Corcoran, the banker at Washington, D. C., has sent a check for $2,000, to be used for the removal of the poor and destitute from the city. Of the sick, Brooks Wilson, O. A. Hatcher, Miles Owen and Michael Athy, are reported to be in a critical condition. The weather is now settled.

Eight more cases were reported to the board of health this afternoon, including five colored. No deaths from the fever during the twenty-four hours ending at six p. m. to-day. Several cases were reported outside of the corporate limits of the city, which are not included in the official report of the board of health. The Howard association has forty-five nurses on duty, distributed among 50 sick people. S. A. Hatcher and Brooks Wilson, telegraph operator, are reported dying to-night. The daughter of Chief of Police Athy is sick with fever at Raleigh, Tenn., and in a critical condition. There are about 200 people at Camp Marks. The weather is clear and pleasant.

Samuel A. Hatcher died to-night at 8 o'clock. James Hester, the last member of a family of seven, two of whom are dead, was prostrated with fever this evening.

Frank Beamish, a printer, was shot this evening by C. B. Hamner. The wound is not serious. Beamish had reported his kissing the aunt of Hamner and refused to contradict it, which caused Hamner to shoot him. Hamner was arrested.

The masses of the colored people refuse to go into camp. A few leaders have been stirring them up in opposition to the scheme, and as the authorities are fully determined to issue supplies only to those who are in camp, there is a sign of trouble in the near future. To what limit the negroes will go, cannot be predicted, but a clash is expected, and the authorities are preparing themselves for the emergency.

The following Protestant ministers are remaining in the city to attend to the wants of their parishioners: Rev. W. E. Boggs, of the Second Presbyterian church; Rev. George C. Harris, of St. Mary's Episcopal church; Rev. S. Landrum, of the Central Baptist church; Rev. W. T. Dalgell, of Grace Episcopal church; Rev. Eugene Daniels, of the First Presbyterian church; Rev. J. D. Stewart, of the Georgia Street Methodist church, and Rev. W. H. Barksdale, of the Chelsea Baptist church.

The Southern express company quit business here after Thursday, owing to the quarantine, but they have tendered the use of a number of their teams to the authorities, the expense of the same to be defrayed by the Howards and the relief society.

The Knights of Honor have organized their relief committee for active service. Their headquarters are on Main street, opposite the Peabody hotel, in Senator Mike Hessing's hall of chance. The senator generously gave to the committee his rooms free of charge.

The fear of having yellow fever in Brownsville has subsided somewhat, though a few families move to the country every day. Nearly half the white families have left the city. The quarantine is enforced very strictly. Business is about dead, except in family groceries, and they are nearly out of stock and cannot get more now. That place is cut off from all communication with the outside world except by telegraph. The quarantine does not stop people from marrying. Miss Annie Taylor and Mr. R. L. Cochran, of Memphis, were married at the residence of the bride's father, near that city, on last Monday evening. The same evening Miss Lydia Tyson to Mr. Thomas Brummett, were married, and Tuesday evening Miss Delia Jordan to Mr. Besser, making three weddings in six days.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

John B. Easlin, eldest son of Dr. Thomas D. Easlin, was struck with fever to-night. This case, together with his wife and two daughters, includes the entire family who are now prostrated with the disease.

St. Louis, July 30.—A colored servant of Captain Lee of the steamer Coahoma, known by the name of Henry, died last night at 712 Washington street, of yellow fever. The premises have been thoroughly disinfected.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

NEW YORK, July 30.—A woman named Maggie Cregan, a patient at the Presbyterian hospital, died Tuesday with all symptoms of yellow fever. She reached the city July 22d on a vessel (Wallace) and was sent to the Presbyterian hospital with what was considered intermittent fever, and it was so regarded till shortly before her death.

HAVANA, July 30.—One hundred and seventeen deaths from yellow fever occurred here during the week ending July 26th. Elwin C. Weld, purser of the steamer Niagara, plying between this port and New York, died here from yellow fever yesterday.

NEW ORLEANS, July 30.—Two suspicious cases were reported to the board of health to-day, making a total of 5 now under observation. No deaths.

NEW ORLEANS, July 30.—No new cases of yellow fever have been reported to-day. The total number to date, five; one death—the first case.

John Knoop, a Norwegian, age 33, at 123 Seventh street, is much better. His case, together with that of Fitzpatrick, was reported to the board of health as genuine yellow fever. Dr. Chopin, who has been absent several days, returned and visited Fitzpatrick, who is sitting up. Dr. Chopin expressed the belief that Fitzpatrick has not had yellow fever. The other patients are doing well. It is now believed they will all recover.

KEY WEST, FLA., July 30.—We certify there is not, nor has there been, a case of yellow fever in this city, port or at the island this season. Signed: L. W. Bethel, mayor, president of the board of health; J. Harris, health officer and port physician; J. W. Bummer, M. D.; H. W. Austin, M. D., Marine hospital service; M. J. Whitehurst, M. D.; W. N. Ellicott, sanitary inspector national board of health.

DUBUQUE, IOWA, July 30.—A disease akin to the cholera, is ravaging Center Point, Linn county, in this state. Fully twenty persons died from its effects during the past thirteen days, and an equal number have been prostrated by it. It is also raging in Walker, a little town seven miles from Center Point, several deaths having occurred there. An order for forty coffins was received from Center Point, yesterday, by a Dubuque undertaker. The physicians of Center Point are worn out, and residents are fleeing from the place.

NASHVILLE, July 30.—Dr. J. D. Plunket, president of the sanitary council of the Mississippi valley, to-day received the following dispatch from the mayor of Center Point, Iowa: "The report sent abroad of our having cholera at this point is entirely false. We have a number of cases of dysentery, proving fatal only among children of one and two summers."

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

DENVER, July 30.—The Herald's correspondent at Center Point telegraphs that the cholera epidemic is local. It is still on the increase. Not less than one hundred cases are now reported in the rural town and immediate neighborhood with fatalities occurring every hour. Six deaths are reported at the town of Walker, which is identification of its epidemic or contagious character. Two young sons of Dr. A. H. Boyd in Livingston being ill, their father determined to give them santonine, but through mistake gave them some poison, and in half an hour both died in spasms.

At Frankfort to-day a desperate fight occurred between John Cole and Barnet Gordon. Cole was killed by having a knife plunged into his throat on the left side severing an artery. The origin of the trouble is unknown, except that there had been an old feud between the parties who were neighbors and had married half sisters.

The Goodwood Stakes.

LONDON, July 30.—The race for the Goodwood stakes to-day, at the Goodwood meeting, was won by W. S. Crawford's three-year-old bay colt, Bay Archer; A. Payly's four-year-old bay filly, Mistress of Robes, second; C. Perkins's six-year-old chestnut horse, Roe Hampton, third. Lorillard's bay filly, Geraldine, won the race for the Levant stakes.

The race for the Lavant stakes for two year-olds, ran to-day at Goodwood meeting, was won by Lorillard's bay filly Geraldine. She made all running and won by half a length; H. E. Beddington's brother to Ersilia, second, and Duke of Westminster's chestnut filly, Balblair, third. Seven ran. The betting just before the race was ten to one against Geraldine, six to four against the brother to Ersilia and two to one against Balblair.

LONDON, July 30.—F. Gretton's four-year-old bay colt Isonomy is a strong favorite for the race for the Goodwood cup to-morrow. P. Lorillard's six-year-old brown gelding Parole, entered for the same race, is next in the betting, but there was not much business done about the latter on the course yesterday. Betting is now two to one against Isonomy, and five to two against Parole.

Fulton County Sunday-School Association.

Yesterday morning at 10 o'clock the twelfth annual meeting of the Fulton county Sunday-school association was held in the basement of the First Baptist church, corner Walton and Forsyth streets.

The meeting was opened with prayer by Vice-President J. C. Courtney.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Vice-President Courtney's report was read by the secretary and received.

Vice-President Logan made a verbal report, which was also received.

Secretary J. C. Kimball stated that he had no report to make, because only 20 schools out of 51 had reported to him. The secretary stated that he regretted very much that the schools had failed to report to him. It was not his fault that he had not the material at hand upon which to base a report. Under the circumstances Mr. Kimball was excused from making a report.

Treasurer W. A. Haygood read his report, which was received.

Mr. A. V. Barnwell, the chorister, made a verbal report. He stated that there was room for improvement in singing in the schools, and recommended the placing of music-books in the hands of all the children; it was encouraging. He also said that many of the schools were without musical leaders. He advocated leaders of the singing in every school.

Vice-President Logan made a telling speech in this connection, taking the position that the effect of good congregational singing could not be overestimated. He strongly advocated a system of ecclesiastical singing under leaders. He illustrated his subject by reference to the singing in northern churches, which is remarkably fine.

The following resolutions, drawn by Mr. Parkhurst, were read and passed:

Resolved, That the annual meeting be the last meeting of the Sunday school year instead of the first.

2. That the time of holding the annual meeting be changed from Wednesday before the first Sunday in August to Wednesday before the first Sunday in April.

3. That the next annual meeting be held on Wednesday before the first Sunday in April in the year 1881.

4. That the time for holding the quarterly meetings be changed to correspond to the time of holding the annual meeting, but this resolution not to go into effect until 1881.

5. That each school in the association pay an assessment to be levied by the finance committee.

6. That the executive committee shall be the finance committee.

Mr. Slaton, chairman of the executive committee, asked for further time to make his report. Granted.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Mr. J. C. Kimball; vice-presidents, Thomas Moore, Sidney Root, H. I. Kimball, J. H. Logan, A. M. Perkins; secretary, Mr. Carl Harmsen; treasurer, Mr. Parkhurst; marshal, Mr. J. J. Toon; executive committee, W. A. Slaton, D. A. Beattie, W. F. Parkhurst, Robert A. Hemphill and A. C. Barnes.

The following schools were represented in the convention.

SCHOOLS REPRESENTED.

First Baptist, First Methodist, Trinity, Methodist; Second Baptist, Central Presbyterian, St. Pauls, Methodist; Mt. Gilead, Methodist; Sandy Springs, Methodist; Pine Grove, Presbyterian; Payne's Chapel, Methodist; Hapeville, Union; Mt. Zion, Methodist; Fifth Baptist; Evans's Chapel, Methodist; Antioch, Baptist; Wesley Chapel, Methodist; Mt. Delight, Methodist; Third Presbyterian, Mt. Carmel, Methodist; Pleasant Hill, Methodist; Third Baptist; Adamsville, Methodist; East Point, Methodist; Shady Dale, Baptist.

TEACHERS' CONVENTION.

The Teachers' convention of the Fulton county Sunday-school association met in the church, up-stairs, at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon.

The devotional exercises were led by N. K. Smith.

In the absence of Dr. Spalding, whose name was on the programme, Judge James Jackson made an admirable address upon "The Duties of Church Members to the Sunday-school," followed by a thirty-minute discussion of the subject by the members.

Mr. J. C. Courtney now made the best effort of his life on "Blackboard Illustration and other Practical Methods of Teaching." The main idea enforced was that children should be taught through the eye by the objective process.

CRIME AND CASUALTY.

CAIRO, ILL., July 30.—John Hagan, county constable, this evening shot and killed Charles D. Anner, ex-chief of police. Anner was seated and reading a newspaper, when Hagan approached him from behind, and without a word of warning, fired the fatal shot. No cause is assigned. Hagan was taken to jail.

ST. LOUIS, July 30.—J. H. Krieger, sr., a partner of the defunct Broadway Savings bank, has been arrested on a charge of embezzlement in connection with the alleged frauds committed by the officers of that institution. He gave bond and was released.

FALL RIVER, July 30.—In the district court this afternoon Hugh Knowles, Henry Whitaker and Jeremiah Delany were each adjudged guilty of intimidation, by threats, of spinners employed in the Slade and Wampanoog mills. These cases are the first that have been tried, and the court-room was crowded throughout the day.

LAWRENCE, MASS., July 30.—The defaulting cashier of the Lawrence national bank gave himself up to-day, and in default of $20,000 bail was committed to prison.

Up for Contempt.

SALT LAKE, July 30.—In the case of Cannon, Carrington and Young, executors of the late Brigham Young's estate, and John Taylor, president of the Mormon church, before Judge Boreman to-day, for contempt in not turning the property over to the receiver, it was ordered that the executors pay into the court $142,000 cash, and that John Taylor pay $200,000 in cash, and the stock illegally received by him, and to be imprisoned until he did so. The order for imprisonment was suspended until to-morrow at 10 o'clock a m.

A Fatal Dive.

NEW YORK, July 30.—John Jenkings, a diver was let down in the water below the battery to-day, in a submerge costume, to recover a sunken anchor, was drowned by the bursting of a pipe which supplied him with air. He signalled to be drawn up, but the signal was at first mistaken, and when he was raised to the surface and the helmet removed he was dead, the blood having gushed profuscly from his mouth and nose during his last struggles.

All the Memphis refugees sent to quarantine by the board of health last week were discharged to-day.

Another Body Found.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

BOSTON, July 30.—Another body was found in the harbor to-day supposed to be that of Samuel Farrell, a Cincinati journalist, who was lost in the storm of the 16th. Thus far twenty bodies have been recovered of twenty-three persons known to have been lost in that storm.

The Paper Makers.

SARATOGA, July 30.—The second annual convention of the Paper Makers association of America assembled at the Grand Union hotel to-day. About forty manufacturers were present.

Found in North River.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

NEW YORK, July 30.—The body of Edward T. Oakley, who came here with his wife two months ago from Pine Bluff, Arkansas, and recently disappeared, was found in North river to-day.

Another Assault.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

FALL RIVER, July 30.—Another assault upon a working spinner by a striker was made to-day near the entrance of the Weetamore mills. Chief Wade, of the state police, arrived here this evening with ten policemen.

THE THIRD DAY.

AS TO THE KILLING OF THE MORRISES

Cartersville Still Engaged in Trying to Reach the True Inwardness of the Killing of the Morris Brothers by the Marshal of Kingston—The Evidence.

CARTERSVILLE, July 30.—The trial of the case of John Burrough, for the killing of Joseph H. Morris, continued throughout the entire of yesterday, developing the following facts relative to the unfortunate affair:

Mr. Harper, for the defense, upon being sworn, testified as follows: I was at Kingston on the day of the killing; also saw the difficulty between the Morrises and the defendant. The difficulty occurred near the court-house. Mr. Thompson Morris stepped up to Mr. Burrough and asked him where the mayor was. The defendant said, "There he is," pointing out the mayor. "Call him," said Morris. "No, I won't," said Burrough, "If you want to speak to the mayor, call him yourself." "He won't come for me," answered Morris. At this point Thompson Morris slapped Burrough's face, and Burrough raised his marshal stick. Thompson Morris then drew a pistol, and I think slapped Burrough's face a second time. The shooting then commenced. Burrough and Thompson Morris fired almost together. I can't say how many shots were fired, but think that there were nine shots fired. Two shots were fired while the men were standing together, and the others were fired while Burrough was running, hotly pursued by the Morrises. Thompson Morris fell first, and his brother fell shortly after. When Burrough attempted to draw his pistol upon Thompson Morris, Joseph Morris stepped up, and, addressing defendant, said: "My friend, remember there are two of us here." When Thompson Morris slapped defendant's face the latter walked backwards. When Thompson Morris slapped Burrough's face the second time he drew his pistol at the same time. When Thompson Morris drew his pistol he placed it in Burrough's face and snapped it. Burrough then drew his. Both men fired so near together that I can't tell who fired first. The men were about five feet apart. I could not tell whether either of the men were hit or not by the simultaneous firing of the pistols of Thompson Morris and Burrough. After the shooting I saw Burrough's pistol; there had been four balls fired out of it. The defendant was out of my sight about two minutes; he was behind the Couch house; when he came from behind the building he had two pistols, one of which he gave to his brother, Lee Burrough; I can't say which pistol defendant gave to his brother; it might have been the one that he used himself, but I think that it was not, and that defendant gave his brother another pistol, which appeared to be loaded, having caps on it. When Burrough retreated to the rear of the Couch house, Thompson Morris followed along the side of the building nearly to the rear, and afterwards came back to the front of the hotel, where he fell. I did not see Joseph Morris when he died. The Morrises were not out of my sight. I can't say what the object was that Joseph Morris had in his hand; it looked like a knife, but may have been a pistol or a razor. When Burrough was retreating, pressed by the brothers, and the Morrises had arrived at the railroad track I did not hear either of them remark, "Our ammunition is out and we will have to kill him with rocks." The boys each picked up a rock and then threw at Burrough, who was going as fast as he could in the direction of the Couch house. I have known Lee Burrough about eight years. I have spoken to Lee Burrough several times since the killing, but did not tell him what I knew about the case. He asked me who drew the first pistol, and I told him that Thompson Morris drew the first pistol.

As I write this the sheriff is on the front veranda crying out the names of some witnesses to the time of a funeral dirge.

James Hyde was called and sworn: I live about four miles from Kingston. I know John Burrough, but am not personally acquainted with him. I was at Kingston on the day that he had the difficulty with some people. I was on the platform of the depot building when the difficulty took place. What I saw of the difficulty on that day is this: "I saw Thompson Morris slap Burrough's face twice and heard him before he did this ask Burrough where the justice of the peace was (also mayor). Burrough did not have anything in his hand but his stick when Thompson Morris slapped defendant's face and pulled out his pistol. The other brother who was standing a few steps away stepped up and told Burrough in a menacing manner that there were two of them. I think there were in all nine shots fired. I saw the two Morrises pick up rocks and throw them at Burrough while they were on the railroad track. The elder Morris (Thompson) threw twice. I saw something in Joseph Morris's hand but cannot say what it was. When Burrough retreated he was followed by the Morris brothers nearly to the back of the Couch house. The Morris brothers then seemed to give up the pursuit of Burrough, who had retreated behind the building and returned to the front of the house where they fell to the ground. I was leaning up against the depot when I saw the difficulty.

C. S. Green, colored, was called and sworn: I live in Kingston; moved there in February last; was in Kingston on the day of the shooting, and saw John Burrough have the difficulty with the Morris brothers. I saw the first shot fired; before the shot was fired I saw Thompson Morris strike Burrough in the face twice. The defendant stepped backward and drew his stick. Thompson Morris drew his pistol and snapped it in defendant's face, the latter dodging as the cap snapped. I cannot say who fired the first shot. The reports seemed to come together. When the men got to shooting I ran away, and did not see any more of the difficulty. Cannot say who went behind the Couch house; I did not stop to look. I was about fifty yards away from the men when the shooting commenced. I saw Joseph Morris have something in his hand but can't say what it was; it might have been either a knife or a pistol.

C. G. Glodden, coroner of Bartow county, upon being sworn, testifies: (handing a large pocket knife to counsel for defense) That the weapon was handed him at the inquest held over the bodies of the Morris brothers; it was some time before dusk when the knife was given me by the jury who sat at the inquest. I held the inquest on the ground where the bodies of the two Morris's fell; the knife, also a pistol, which I have here, was picked up from the ground by the side of the two brothers; I have kept the weapons in my possession ever since. The evidence taken at the inquest was written down by a Mr. Whitehead with a pencil and I afterwards re-wrote it with a pen.

J. D. Hall, sworn, says: I live in Kingston and know John T. Burrough. I remember the shooting that occurred in Kingston in May last. I was there, and was standing on the west platform of the depot nearest the Couch house. The defendant had not been there more than five minutes before the shooting commenced. Mr. Reed and Mr. Stubbs came up with Mr. Burrough. I was not acquainted with the Morris brothers. Thompson Morris came up with a man with a flax mane and tail. Thompson Morris asked Burrough where the mayor was, and defendant said, "There he is." "Call him," said Morris. "No I won't," rejoined Burrough, "If you want to see him, go after him yourself." Thompson Morris then slapped Burrough in the face twice, and afterwards drew a pistol, which he snapped in defendant's face. Before Morris could recock his pistol defendant drew his and fired at Thompson Morris. Burrough then ran and was followed by the two brothers; one of them remarked "let's kill him with rocks; don't let him get away." The two brothers then commenced throwing rocks at the defendant. Thompson Morris had a small pistol and Joseph Morris had a large pocket knife. The two brothers fell almost together near the corner of the Couch house.

The defense here announced that, with the evidence of J. D. Hall, they had closed for the present.

For the purpose of a rebuttal of some of the testimony of the defense, the state introduced Thompson Morris, father of the deceased, who said that he had a conversation with C. S. Greer, colored, Tuesday morning last, at the store of Mr. Moon, in which the negro stated that he knew nothing of the difficulty that occurred at Kingston in May last between the Morris boys and defendant. Witness testified that the conversation took place at Mr. Moon's store, and that Mr. Moon was a cousin of his.

Smith Lemon, J. D. Winn, Nelson Reed, Pope, and others, were called, and testified in rebuttal of testimony introduced on both sides.

Mr. J. C. Armstrong, upon being called, produced in court the shirt and coat of Thompson Morris, which had been taken from the body of deceased when the remains were being prepared for burial. The clothing was placed in evidence by the prosecution. Witness stated that when he undressed deceased there was a wound in his chest and two in one of his arms; also a bruised place on his body, as though made by a spent ball. Witness also stated that the holes in the clothing corresponded with the wounds of the deceased as to locality. Witness testified that he lived at Acworth and that when the clothing was taken off it was carried home by Thompson Morris, father of deceased.

Mr. Thompson Morris, father of the Morris brothers, testified that the clothes in question were the same as worn by Thompson Morris on the day that he was killed. The defendant, John T. Burrough then took the stand and made

HIS STATEMENT.

On the 23d of May last a picnic excursion went from Acworth to Kingston. The Morris brothers were on the train. When the train reached Kingston Thompson Morris jumped off. His attention was directed to him by his making some remark in a loud tone. The crowd was called to order by some one standing near. After the crowd had gone to the picnic grounds Thompson Morris and Mr. Norris went to Rainey's bar-room. After remaining there a short while they went to Mrs. Smith's and afterwards returned to Rainey's. They remained at the bar several minutes, and then started back to the Smiths. While they were walking along, I saw Thompson Morris take a pistol from behind him and fire it off. When they had reached Smith's, I went there, accompanied by Stubbs and one or two others, and told him that he had fired off a pistol and in doing so he had violated a city ordinance, and was subject to a dollar fine. He told me that he had not fired a pistol. We argued the point at some length, and in refusing to go with me, stated that the whole town could not make him. Thompson Morris afterward paid the fine. He had seventy-five cents and asked me if that amount would do. I told him no, and stated further that if he did not pay the whole amount I would have to carry him before the council chamber. Mr. Winn afterward came up and gave him a dime. Also another man, who I think was Joseph Morris, came up and made up the full amount. As soon as he got the money he said, "I did fire the pistol, but I want you to know that you did not scare the money out of me. He also told me that he had been to Marietta and had cleaned up the town. Deceased pulled out a pistol and said, "this is the one that I fired. It is a good one, and a damned good one, and I shot it off to see if it was all right. Stubbs and I afterwards returned to the depot. Behind us came Reed and Wynn, and behind them came Thompson Morris and Dock Norris. When I got to the depot I heard Thompson Morris say, "Where is the mayor?" Reed said, "There he goes." Morris then spoke to me, saying, "You are the marshal; call the mayor." I told him that I would not do so. He then said, "Well, I'm going to have my money back." I told him that "I reckon not." He repeated his threat and put his hand on me. I pushed him off, and as I did so Joseph Morris came up and said, "My friend, that is my brother, and I want you to understand that there are two of us here." Thompson Morris then slapped me in the face, and afterwards struck me again in a similar way. When he struck me the second time I stepped backward and got my foot in a hole. I then attempted to raise my stick, and as I did so Thompson Morris drew his pistol and fired. As he started to draw his pistol I made for mine, and found it was hung in my pocket. While trying to get it out, the ball from his pistol must have gone over my shoulder. When I did get my pistol out and attempted to fire it, the weapon hung fire. Thompson Morris fired first and I second. When we had fired two shots each, Joseph Morris advanced with a knife. Thompson Morris said to his brother, "my ammunition is all out, let's kill him with rocks." I ran and they both followed me, throwing rocks. As I ran I kept firing at both of them. I went behind the Couch house, and when I came back my brother accompanied me. As I came from the rear of the Couch house I was told that both of the Morrises had gone down. I proposed to my brother to go by and see how they were. We went and took a look at them. When I realized the fact that I had killed both of them, I went to Cartersville and gave myself up to Sheriff Kennedy, who was at the jail. He locked me up, and I have been there ever since. I could say more, but what I have said are all of the material points in the case.

The prisoner made his statement in a cool and calculating manner, and it is thought that it had considerable effect with the jury, who listened attentively to the statement from beginning to end. There will be three speeches on each side. Upon the part of the defense Amos T. Akerman, T. W. Milner, and W. H. Dabney will make the argument, and for the state Mr. R. Stansell, W. T. Wofford and Wm. Phillips. Colonel Akerman opened, and the others will argue alternately in the order named. The case will probably go to the jury to-morrow afternoon. The general impression prevails that the jury is one of the most conscientious ever impaneled in Bartow county.

BIG GRAPES.

Adjournment of the State Horticultural Society.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

MACON, GA., July 30.—The Georgia State horticultural society, after two days session of unusual interest, adjourned this p.m. to meet in Atlanta in July, 1880. The displays of fruit were very fine, especially of grapes and peaches. E. R. Anthony, of Bibb county, had bunches of grapes weighing more than one pound each. P. J. Berckmans was re-elected president. All the vice-presidents were re-elected. J. L. Kinsey, of Savannah, was elected secretary and treasurer.

An Unexpected Shot.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

GALVESTON, July 30.—A News special from Seguin says: John Baker, accused of the murder of young Halloman here last January, and out on bail, was shot and instantly killed last night. He was attending a camp-meeting near here. While standing in a crowd under the trees some one placed a pistol to his head and fired. The assassin escaped unrecognized in the confusion.

Death of Mr. Young.

NORFOLK, VA., July 30.—Rev. John R. Young, Sr., a prominent trucker of Norfolk county, and probably the most extensive cultivator of strawberries in the country, was drowned this morning while out fishing. Mr. Young was formerly of Albany, New York, and minister of the Presbyterian church.

A Defaulter.

LAWRENCE, MASS., July 30.—Prescott G. Hillsberry, cashier of the Lawrence national bank, is defaulter to the amount of $64,000, having used that amount of the banks' money to speculate in mining stocks. A warrant has been issued for his arrest.

A Cannon Bursts.

WILHELM'S HAVEN, July 30.—A cannon of 24 centimetres calibre burst on board the German gunboat Renown to-day, killing three and wounding fourteen persons.

A Thousand Strike.

LONDON, July 30.—A thousand masons at Bristol who have been on a strike for two months have submitted to their masters' terms.

DID HE DO RIGHT?

THE LIFE GRASTY'S PISTOL PUT OUT.

The Evidence taken in the Preliminary Trial of Colonel Samuel G. Grasty in Opelika—Where He Got the Pistol—The Conclusion of the Testimony.

We failed to get a report of the evidence in the Grasty case, yesterday. We find the case fully reported in the Columbus Enquirer, and give the remaining part of the evidence from their report. Mr. Sledge was introduced after Nesbitt:

MR. S. J. SLEDGE,

examined for the defense: Know Colonel Grasty. On the night of the difficulty he took supper with us. After supper I went out on the porch and sat there a few minutes, when the elder Mr. Reid came up and took a seat near the door. Grasty went to his room from the supper table by the back door, through a back hall. I know he did not come out on the porch. In a moment or two the elder Mr. Reid got up and knocked on the door and said: "Colonel, can I come in?" The first thing that alarmed me was that Grasty pushed Reid (the younger) from the facing of the door and told him to "drop that dagger." Reid said "I have no dagger." Grasty told him: "You have, drop it." Young Mr. Reid then pushed into the room. It was several seconds after young Mr. Reid entered the room before there was any firing. When Mr. Sam Reid went in he pushed in between Grasty and the door-facing. I did not see any knife in Mr. Reid's hand. I gave Grasty the pistol several days before to clean and load for me. Pistol had been loaded seven years. Previous to the time I saw Grasty pushing Sam Reid from the door-facing there was no loud talking or anything else to alarm me.

Dr. H. G. Henderson, sworn, said: I know Samuel G. Grasty; was called in on the night of the 21st to dress wounds on his person. I found an ensized wound on the left wrist; an ensized wound is always made by a sharp instrument. On the head were three contused wounds of the scalp; probed wounds; one was about three and a half inches in length; cut on left side extending to the posterior of the head; the wounds cut all the soft structures down to the bone; another wound intersecting the other was about two and a half inches in length; it also went to the skull; the third wound was on the left side of the head, about one inch in length; am not sure but what there was some indentation in the outer table of the bone; there were some other slight wounds on the head; enlargement behind the left ear; the wound in the wrist was not more than one-fourth of an inch in depth; sewed that wound up; there was a good deal of hemorrhage from the scalp and wrist, but not alarming; nothing was used but cold water. The wounds on the head were caused by some obtuse or blunt instrument; a stick would have produced that kind of a wound; the wound on the wrist couldn't have been produced by a stick, but by a sharp instrument—knife, razor, or any sharp instrument, would have produced it; found a pistol there which was rusty; looked as if it had been loaded some time. [Witness identified a Colt's navy pistol as the one he found and carried from Colonel Grasty's room on the night of the shooting.]

Cross-examination by Mr. Collier: Found Colonel Grasty in the Sledge house, front room, just after supper; my recollection is he (Grasty) was sitting in a chair; am not positive; think when I arrived Messrs. Neil Hudman, Kirkpatrick and Hugh Nisbet and Dr. Wright were present; didn't hear Colonel Grasty say anything about having fallen down many a time and hurt himself as bad; didn't hear Colonel Grasty say he was not hurt at all, if he did so I have no recollection of it; don't remember having heard Colonel Grasty say he made the two Reid's run like turkeys; they were washing Colonel Grasty when I arrived; my recollection is that he was a five shooter; am a practicing physician and visited Colonel Grasty on being sent for.

Dr. N. L. Wright sworn, said: Saw Colonel Grasty about 8:30 o'clock Monday night at the Sledge house; saw they had Colonel Grasty about half undressed, blood running down off his head; when we washed him he appeared to be very weak; he was sitting in a chair; was asked by Nesbitt and others to assist in dressing wounds; saw three wounds on his head and one on his wrist; the wounds on the head were 1½ to 3 inches long; he appeared to be worse bruised that night than he did next morning; looked as if he had several others besides the three wounds from which the blood was oozing; washed him about one-half an hour—not certain about one-half hour, but a long time; am a physician; the wound on wrist was caused by some sharp cutting instrument; the wounds on head were caused by a blunt instrument, and it required more than ordinary force to make such wounds.

Cross-examination by Mr. Collier—Did not make minute examination; had my eyes open and was washing his head with towel; wounds were not bleeding very profusely; scalp wounds don't bleed profusely; was not mistaken upon examination next morning at the extent of his wounds; his head presented the appearance of three wounds and several bruises; he didn't appear to have as many wounds the next morning as he did the night before; the wounds were better next morning; not mistaken as to the extent of his injuries the night before; the blood was oozing from other than the three wounds; the next morning the wounds looked much better, and seemed to have healed to some extent; he was hurt just as bad the next day as the night before.

Mrs. S. J. Sledge, re-called—[Witness identified the pistol as the one she gave to Col. Grasty to clean and load for her.]

Cross-examined, by Mr. Collier—I gave the pistol to Colonel Grasty to clean for me several days before he went to Dadeville; Friday or Saturday before the difficulty, he returned; he went up to Dadeville Tuesday or Wednesday before the difficulty, or Tuesday or Wednesday week, don't remember which; I asked Colonel Grasty to shoot off, clean and reload my pistol, as some one was after my chickens, and I wanted to be ready for them; know nothing about it after giving it to Colonel Grasty; don't know about reloading after giving it to him; Colonel Grasty did not ask me for the pistol, but I asked him to take it; I first introduced the subject; don't know where the pistol was when Colonel Grasty went to Dadeville; haven't seen it from the time I gave it to him until now. I was sitting to the right of my door in a rocking-chair on the night of the difficulty, about three feet from the hall of the house; Mr. Ingram and Mr. Kendrick were sitting against two posts very near me; was not conversing with the gentlemen; was listening to them; heard Colonel Grasty walk into his room; didn't see him, but heard him walking, and was satisfied it was him; heard him walking in his room; there was no one else in the dining room to go there but Colonel Grasty; there are no steps leading into the street directly in front of mine or Colonel Grasty's door; steps are immediately in front of the dining room; did not run in my room and go to bed; called the police after the first fire; didn't go to my room at the first of the difficulty; didn't see Captain Scott come up on the porch nor Mr. Heyman; didn't know how long after the first fire before I went to my room; was endeavoring to get a negro to go after the police, but he would not go; was on the porch a few minutes after the fire; after rising saw Reid push into the room by Colonel Grasty; saw neither of the Reids until after the difficulty, when Sam Reid came from towards the warehouse crying murder; remained on the porch from the time I saw Sam Reid go into the room until I saw him coming up from the warehouse; don't know what occurred on the porch after I turned my attention to try and get the police; Colonel Grasty was in his shirt sleeves.

Ex Tucker, sworn—Saw Sam Reid after the difficulty in front of Lazarus' drug store; didn't have a knife at the time; he went to Dr. Wright's and returned when he had an open knife in his hand on which was blood: I asked him for it and he gave it to me; I have the knife at my place of business; it is an ordinary pocket knife.

Cross-examined by Mr. Collier—Sam Reid was bleeding at that time from a wound in his head and his sleeve; the knife had blood on it.

Re-direct—Didn't see Mr. A. I. Reid with a stick during the day, but saw him have a large hickory stick after the difficulty; think it was the ordinary stick he walked with, which is about one inch in diameter, and has a knot on the head of it.

J. D. Roquemore, sworn, said he knew Mr. I. A. Reid; he was quite stout; would weigh, I judge, 190 pounds; remember him carrying a stick, which was about one inch in diameter; didn't know whether it was hickory, orange or what.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lindsay—Would judge Colonel Grasty will weigh about 235 pounds; It was the stick he usually walks with.

The defense here closed.

STATE IN REBUTTAL.

Capt. A. A. Scott—At the time of firing of pistol, said to be at the Sledge house, I was sitting on steps of Masonic hall; Major Greene, George Driver and Mr. Melton were with me; it was about 8 o'clock, or probably a little later; heard some one crying "murder;" went towards Mrs. Sledge and heard two or three pistol shots. It took me about one minute or not so long to get to the Sledge house; when I arrived there some one was down on the ground crying "murder." The man crying murder I afterwards recognized as Sam. Reid; didn't see Mr. Nesbitt there; went to Colonel Grasty's room, staid about one and a half minutes, then went to the lodge room; didn't see Mr. Nesbitt in Colonel Grasty's room; that is, don't remember of seeing him; when I came out there was a crowd on the balcony; from a point midway between the ticket office and the S. & M. R. R. depot, and between the W. R. R. track and the first sideling, witness said was about equal distance to the Sledge house as from the point he was at when the firing began; Colonel Grasty was in his shirt-sleeves.

Isaac Heyman, sworn, said: Heard the difficulty at Sledge house last night a week ago; was sitting on porch Opelika house, a distance of about 200 yards from the Sledge house; the position Mr. Nesbitt was said to have occupied at the time of the difficulty is nearer the Opelika house than the Sledge house; as soon as firing ceased I walked across and went into the room where defendant was; didn't see lamp-post; suppose it took me five or six minutes; saw only Hudman and Scott, and after, Dr. Cobb and Mr. Mercer; didn't see Mr. Nesbitt there at all; stayed in room not exceeding five minutes; won't be positive that I saw everybody that was in there; had my back towards the door.

State here closed.

R. Hugh Nesbitt, recalled by defense—The distance from where I was to the Sledge house is 149 feet 9 inches; on the night of the shooting when the firing began I got out of the line of the shooting and went to the north corner of the verandah, then followed old man Reid to Masonic hall, where I met first, Hudman and probably Mercer and Kirkpatrick.

Cross-examined—Can't tell how long it was from the firing until I went in Colonel Grasty's room; can't say that I recollect it was four minutes, as can't judge of time; might have been longer or not so long; don't know.

J. A. Whyte—From where Colonel Scott and others were to the room of Colonel Grasty is 186 feet by the line, and about 150 feet to where Mr. Nesbitt was. Looked at the Sledge house last night from position said to have been occupied by Mr. Nesbitt at time of difficulty; could have seen a person if he had been in Grasty's room.

C. A. Hudman, sworn, said was at Mr. Grasty's room the night of the shooting. Mr. Nesbitt was there; Mr. Nesbitt came in five or six minutes after I got there.

Cross-examined—Captain Scott was the first man I saw; was at the railroad crossing when the firing began; saw Mr. Heyman and Scott there.

Defense announced closed.

Mr. Samuel Reid, on being asked if he knew the exact age of his father, replied: He was 58 years old last August, and told him he weighed between 140 and 150 pounds; that he wore his (Samuel) brother's clothes, who is quite a small man.

Argument was opened by Mr. Collier for the state, followed by Colonel Barnes for the defense.

Court then adjourned until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Colonel Samford will resume argument for the defense, followed by Captain Lindsay, who closes for the state.

HELD TO BAIL.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

OPELIKA, ALA., July 30.—The argument before the justices of the state against Grasty was concluded at noon to-day. The justices, after consultation, announced that the defendant was entitled to bail, which was fixed by Justice Rogers at $10,000. Probate-Judge Wilson Williams, acting with Justice Rogers, non-concurred as to the amount, and ordered from the case. A habeas corpus writ was then issued and argument was set for 10 o'clock to-morrow as to the reduction of the amount of bail.

The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., JULY 31, 1879.

THE fact that an income tax is one of the few just and equitable forms of taxation is gradually beginning to dawn upon the northern editorial mind.

WHEN the fraudulent president was displaying his stalwartism a few weeks ago, did he pause to reflect that to the southern leaders who refused to fillibuster in the house he owes his seat?

SECRETARY SHERMAN doesn't take the trouble to mention in his flat money speeches that resumption—so-called—has within the past three years added $90,000,000 to the interest-bearing debt of the country.

WE believe Horatio Seymour is the last president elected and seated through the efforts of Citizen Swinton, of the New York Sun. President Seymour's term is out to-day, but his successor has not been announced.

WHEN Mr. Hayes admits that his southern policy was a failure, he confesses that it was based on no higher motive than to proselyte the south. The plain truth is, his southern policy was not a failure—no thanks to him, however.

A SELFISH view of the situation would incline us to advise the democratic party to allow the election laws to go unrepealed. When we once get in power, republican precedent will be a good thing to have around the house.

JOHN SHERMAN'S resumption is a substantial comfort. There is one place in the United States where a man who has fifty dollars in currency can exchange it for gold; and if too many men go forward with their currency, some of them will be left out in the cold. This is the extent—the sum and the substance—of John Sherman's resumption.

THE claim of the monometal maniacs that resumption has been reached when it is well known that resumption is at present an impossibility, is a tremendous argument in the hands of the fiat money men; for the undeniable fact is that the paper currency is as irredeemable now as it was twelve months ago. Equalization—or resumption, if you please to call it so—as an argument in favor of fiat money is unanswerable.

THE editor of our esteemed contemporary, the Burlington Hawkeye, says that an interpretation of the constitution which gives the federal government no powers except those delegated by the states is absurd and dangerous! What are we to think of the country when even men as intelligent as Mr. Hatton—men whose duty it is to instruct and reform the people—will not take the trouble to read the first chapter of the history of the government? The ignorance of the editor of the Hawkeye may be real or it may be assumed, but in either case it is most astonishing.

The Southern Historical Society.

To-night in the senate chamber will be held a public meeting to organize a Georgia branch of the Southern historical society for getting up and preserving the historical records of the southern side of the war. For ten years this society has been doing its valuable work. Its mission has assumed colossal proportions. The federal authorities have put in its reach the immense mass of the confederate archives.

No state is richer in material for war history than Georgia. There is an especial necessity, therefore, for our having a state branch of the Southern historical society. The object of the meeting will be indorsed by every confederate soldier. The senate has voted the use of its hall for the purpose. Ex-Governor Joseph E. Brown will preside. Speeches will be made by a number of distinguished gentlemen, among those invited being Mr. Stephens, Governor Colquitt, General Gordon, General Gartrell, Governor Smith, Hon. Rufus Lester, Mr. Bacon and others. The committee appointed for the purpose will report a permanent organization, and the society will be put in working order.

The ladies, and members of the general assembly, are invited out, and will be in attendance. The object of the meeting is one that commends itself to the patriotism of the people. Strong branch societies have been organized in a number of the southern states, especially Louisiana and Kentucky. The first gentlemen in the state will be at the head of this branch society of Georgia. We trust to see a large turnout.

Broom-Corn and Chickens.

On yesterday Mr. Stewart, of Stewart & Fain, came into THE CONSTITUTION office and inserted an advertisement for broom-corn. When asked what they wanted with it, he replied that they purchased $400 worth of broom-corn every month for their broom-factory, and have to buy nine-tenths of that amount from Chicago.

This is a sad commentary on our shiftlessness and improvidence. There is no better country for the raising of broom-corn than our own section. It can be raised here as well as anywhere, and as cheaply. With hundreds of young men idle in every town and city of Georgia, it is a wonder that some of them will not go into the raising of this crop. They could easily buy on time or rent a hundred acres of land, and by planting broom-corn and raising chickens make a good living. The broom-corn would prove as good a crop as cotton—it is incomparably easier to attend to, and surer in yield. The seed can be fed to the poultry and the stalks fed to stock. It is a shame that an enterprising firm that has established a broom-factory here is forced to send to Chicago for stock with which to operate. It is the curse of our country that our farmers pay too much attention to big crops and not enough to small and diversified industries. A platoon of young men that would devote the next year to the raising of broom-corn and chickens within twenty miles of Atlanta will show the right sort of public spirit. We need a thousand such platoons.

In the Matter of "National Elections."

The republican organs seem to be in quite a dilemma over their pet phrase "national elections." It embodies an idea which they do not know how to defend, but which, nevertheless, they are loth to give up. They know that to urge it would be to surrender it, and the most that they can do is to compose, day after day, a dreary string of platitudes about "national supremacy," "national elections," and the power of the "national government." All this is dreary enough when one is compelled, in looking through an accumulation of exchanges, to read these reiterations thousands of times in the course of a day. It is impossible to pick up a republican newspaper that does not have something to say of "national elections," and yet, when the republican editor is asked to define a "national election" he is either dumb or repeats the stale denial which has for its burden the worse than idiotic assertion that "the national government should control the national elections." He knows that his own definition will upset whatever shadow of an argument he may happen to have for the defense of his position; and this fact is susceptible of brief and unanswerable demonstration.

If the phrase "national election" means anything, it means an election at which the officers of the national government are chosen, and if, as the republicans claim, the national government has the right to control and supervise a national election it has the right to supervise and control all national elections. This is not to be denied. If the government has the right to control, patrol and supervise the elections for members of the national house of representatives, it has the same right to supervise and control elections for the national senate. (It must be borne in mind that we are giving the republicans the full benefit of their use of the word "national.") True, the senators are not elected by the people, but this fact, according to the republican idea, renders it all the more necessary that the elections at which they are chosen should be narrowly watched and closely supervised. The republican theory is, we believe, that it is the duty of the national government to see to it that the will of the people is enforced at the polls. If this is the duty of the government when the people themselves are conducting an election, how much more important does this duty become when the people are electing senators through their legislative agents! These agents might prove false to their trusts; they might succumb to undue influences and thus defeat the will of the people; a thousand and one contingencies, suggested by the republican argument of national supervision, might arise to make the election a farce and a mockery. A senator is quite as important an officer of the government as a member of congress, and if the government has the right to supervise the election of the latter, it has the right to supervise the election of the former. And yet who ever heard a republican organ claiming that the nation has a right to supervise the election of senators?

The election of a president is held to be a national election by the republican leaders, and they claim that the government has the right to control and supervise the polls when such an election is progressing. But in this they are shamefully illogical, for in point of fact, the people of the United States never have elected a president. They choose agents to perform that duty for them, and it is in the power of these agents to cast the vote of their states for whomsoever they will. Plainly, the business of the national government is with the electoral colleges. The election of these agents by the people is certainly not a national election, even giving that phrase all the meaning with which the most advanced republican would invest it, for the electors are not officers of the government.

They are chosen by the people to represent the states in the election of a president, and when the electors come together for the purpose of performing this duty, then, if ever, the national government should step in and oversee the proceeding. And yet, when did ever a republican claim that the government has a right to control and supervise the electoral colleges?

It is useless to attempt to argue this absurd theory seriously, and it is rarely the case that the more thoughtful republican editors or speakers do attempt it. Replying some time ago to the comments of THE CONSTITUTION upon the ridiculous position of the republican party upon this issue, our esteemed but faddled contemporary of the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser asserted in all seriousness that the government had a right to supervise the election of members of congress because, forsooth, a hard money man in the state of New York might be interested in defeating a soft money man in Georgia; when the plain truth is, Georgia can give citizenship to a Chinaman and the people can send him to represent them in congress and it is nobody's business in New York or out of New York.

But this claim of "national supremacy in national elections," with not a solitary argument to back it—with reason, common sense and the precedents of more than eighty years against it—is merely preliminary to the total obliteration of state lines, and the New York Tribune gives eloquent voice to the plans and purposes of the republican conspirators when, flinging away all disguise, it comes to the front and arrogantly yells: "DOWN WITH STATES RIGHTS!"

State Supervision of Railroads.

Thus far no less than eight bills having for their purpose the inauguration of legislation under what is known as the railroad clause of the new constitution have been introduced in the legislature and referred to the committee on railroads. This committee, after duly considering these various measures, have agreed to report, as a substitute for all, a bill which was drawn by Hon. John I. Hall, of Spalding. The first section of this bill provides for the appointment by the governor of three competent commissioners to be confirmed by the senate, one to hold office until January, 1881, another until 1883, and the third until 1885, the term of office for subsequent appointments to be for a period of six years. No person shall be eligible to the office of commissioner who is the officer, employe or stockholder of any railroad, or who is the holder of any bonds or other obligations of any railroad in the state. Prescribes how vacancies shall be filled, gives the form of an oath to be required of the commissioners, and requires each commissioner to give bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars conditioned to perform all the duties of his office faithfully.

The second section requires the board to keep an office at the capital of the state, furnished by the state, which shall be kept open every day except Sundays. The books, papers and records pertaining to their office shall be kept by a secretary who shall be selected by them and shall be wholly under their control, and to receive a salary of $1,600 annually.

The third section prescribes the duties of the commissioners, requiring them to take general supervision of the operations of all the railroads of the state, to examine into the manner that railroads are operated, and require them to adopt such rules and regulations as will secure the accommodation of the public and the compliance of the railroads with their several charters and the laws of the state. The commissioners are to examine the condition of railroad tracks, road-beds, rolling-stock, cars, stations, station-houses and any and all property used in operating railroads, and shall cause such changes, additions and improvements to be made thereto as, in their judgment, will promote the interests of stockholders and insure the safety of persons and property transported thereon.

The fouth section requires the board to adopt such rules and regulations as will effectually prevent the payment, directly or indirectly, of rebates.

The fifth section requires the adoption of rules and regulations to define through business, local business and tariffs for local and through rates, and prescribes the manner of regulating the tariff on freights.

The sixth section prescribes stringent methods to prevent pooling.

The seventh section confers upon the commissioners power to call upon all railroad authorities for information touching the operations of their roads, and for any other fact the board may deem it necessary to apply for.

The eighth section defines the character of the complaints that can be made, and prescribes the manner of correcting them.

The ninth section provides that when any railroad company is reported to the commissioners for violation of its charter, or the laws of the state, or regulation of the commissioners, or when the commissioners have reason to suspect such violation, the commissioners shall cite the president, or chief officer in this state, before them at a time not more than twenty days off and have a full and thorough hearing on the question. The citation is to be in writing and is to be served by the sheriff of the county where the officer resides, fifteen days before the hearing. The commissioners are to have all necessary power for the taking of testimony, and should the railroad company be found in violation of its charter, or statute laws, or regulation of the commissioners under this act, the commissioners shall declare such railroad company under penalty and adjudge the amount of same for each delinquency, which sum shall not be less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars in each case.

Section ten provides that the permission of the court appointing a receiver of a railroad shall not be necessary to enable the commissioners to proceed against him, and the property of a railroad company in the hands of a receiver shall be subject to the same as that in the hands of owners.

Section eleven provides for the statement of charges in freight receipts and makes it a violation of law to charge more than the rate so stated.

Section twelve for the manner of entering up judgments by the commissioners and the return of the same to the clerks of the superior courts, and that executions thereon shall be enforced the same as at common law, and such judgments are made liens inferior only to liens for taxes to the state.

Section thirteen provides for appeals to the superior court and the trial of the same by a special jury selected from the grand jury.

Section fourteen provides that this act shall not authorize the commissioners to disregard the charter rights or contract rights with the state of any railroad company, nor be construed to relieve any company from the forfeiture of its charter for legal cause, nor from liability for damages, nor relieve any officer or employee from criminal prosecution for any act touching the matters herein referred to.

This bill appears to give general satisfaction to those who have given thought to the matter, and it will doubtless become a law. It fully meets the requirements of those who have clamored against undue discriminations, and is at the same time, careful of the rights of the railroads and conservative in all its parts. Whether the bill, when it becomes a law, will meet the expectations of the public depends upon the character and capability of those who are to give effect to its provisions. If the commissioners to be appointed under the bill are good, honest and capable men the provisions of the bill will be found to be wholesome and effective.

THE friends of Mr. Hayes deny that he is indebted to Chandler, or Logan, or Edmunds for the abnormal chine which he displayed in the white house windows during the extra session. Mr. Rogers, we believe, claims that Mr. Hayes caught the disease from Morton.

THE zephyr that ventures out now is apt to get its feathers wet.

THE bung tung of New York are still wrestling with each other to see which shall pay the most attention to Chastine Cox. Altogether the spectacle is a lovely one. Our esteemed pictorial contemporary, the Graphic, should turn its photographic apparatus upon it.

IT isn't too late for some cautious paragrapher to announce, in reply to a mythical correspondent, that Miss Sally Bernhardt has all the symptoms of a long spell of marriage.

EVERY jack of clubs on the New York police is governed by seven hundred rules and regulations. This is probably a good thing for the city, but it is really rough on the citizens.

SINCE it has been definitely settled that Atlanta cannot play base ball, we expect a strong and healthy tide of immigration to flow in this direction.

THE Widow Butler is having the site for a new brick-yard surveyed.

IN Colorado recently, a man named Edward Tunnel ran off with his mother-in-law and two of his wife's sisters. This looks as if the entire family had gone to E. Tunnel's mash.

Now that Dr. Henry M. Turner, the well-known colored bohemian, has declared that he believes the northern republicans have dealt dishonestly with the negro race and have not proven to be its friends, we may venture to hope that the stalwarts will begin to open their eyes to the attitude of colored men in the south. The republicans may depend upon it that so far as the intelligent negroes are concerned they have been swindled for the last time.

WE are surprised that there are so few allusions to the barrel of the Hon. Zachary Chandler. And yet it stands to reason that the demijohn must have a fountain-head. It evidently costs the venerable statesman a considerable amount to conquer the confederacy twice a day and appear sober at breakfast.

WOULD it be correct to say, when our valued contemporary, the New York Herald, objects to the policy of any particular party, that Mr. Bennett is shaking his polonays?

THE editor who will say "bursted" instead of "busted" is not fit to associate with Richard Grant White. But anybody can use the word "jeopardize" without hazarding his notoriousness.

IF Sitting Bull was a rebel brigadier the cabinet couldn't contemplate a row with him with more nervousness.

IN GENERAL.

—Large cramps from little apples grow.—Quincy Modern Argo.

—Senator Conkling is not for Sherman, and as a matter of course ex-Senator Fenton is.

—Talmage went to England for a rest. So far it has been the most exciting rest on record.—Denver Tribune.

—Ajax defied the lightning, but it is worthy of remark that the Jersey variety was not then invented.

—A Chicago preacher advertises that his sermons never exceed twenty minutes in length.

—There's nothing gives stone to the stomach like ripe cherries, swallowed whole.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

—Samuel Emery, a clever London actor, excels in personating the devoted husband; but his wife is sueing him for maintenance.

—At a competitive baby show in Georgetown, Ind., two mothers had a rough-and-tumble fight over the relative charms of their exhibits.

—After a woman gets to be thirty, she can keep a secret; and the family Bible won't be permitted to lie around loose, either.

—The reason every young lady takes to running a sewing maching is that a "feller" comes with the machine.—Waterloo Observer. Whoa, hemmer!

—"There is something new under the sun," remarked the old gentleman as the young man sat down on the fresh paint of the front stoop.—Hackensack Republican.

—What! Alice is really married again,
One laughs till his eyes are filled with tears
As he thinks of the number of different men
Who have sown their Oates in the last few years.
—Meriden Recorder.

—A New York woman is accused of selling a superb pair of black carriage horses because they were not becoming to her now she had stopped dyeing her hair yellow.

—The workingmen's party of California has forbidden its candidates to pay any assessments on pain of being dropped from the ticket.

—John A. Cockerill, Esq., the editor of the Baltimore Gazette, has returned to his work after a three week's summering at Cape May.

—The Chicago Tribune says: "Laura B. Fair has invented a very excellent baby carriage, but it takes Sarah Bernhardt to invent the babies."

—The young Duc de Morny has been visiting Colorado and Nevada mines, and has been much entertained thereby. He is now on his way to the east.

—"A Domestic Tragedy" is what they call it in Leavenworth when a total stranger is found dead in a citizen's pig-pen.—Detroit Free Press.

—Moody and Sankey are at it together again in New York. A regular season of Saturday night meetings has been inaugurated at Cooper Union.

—The Detroit Free Press says the fool goeth out in a sailboat when he doesn't know a boom from a breaker, but the wise man picks up pebbles on the shore and flirts with the girl in a pink dress.

—Senator Booth thinks that Blaine will be the republican nominee for the presidency. Blaine and Booth may be the ticket he has in his eye.—Cincinnati Commercial.

—The man without an umbrella and the mercury at one hundred is ready to exclaim, as did the ancient apostle, "Sol, Sol, why persecutest thou me?"—Gazette. Please name the apostle.

—A church warden, in taking up a collection on a certain Sunday, not very long ago, in a western village, handed the plate to a stranger, who said: "Go on, I'm a deadhead—I've got a pass."

—Secretary Sherman has struck the "keynote," but somehow the republican wires down in Maine still continue to jangle discordantly and the party piano is still out of tune.

—Woman's rights were vindicated in Indiana when a young lady was elected state librarian. But now she has gone and married, and thus thrown the state into confusion.

—Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll has written a characteristic letter to a New York Hebrew friend, condemning, in the most decided terms, the action of Mr. Corbin in excluding Jews from his Manhattan beach.

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RUMFORD CHEMICAL WORKS,
Providence, R. I.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

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IN GENERAL.

—Large cramps from little apples grow.—Quincy Modern Argo.

—Senator Conkling is not for Sherman, and as a matter of course ex-Senator Fenton is.

—Talmage went to England for a rest. So far it has been the most exciting rest on record.—Denver Tribune.

—Ajax defied the lightning, but it is worthy of remark that the Jersey variety was not then invented.

—A Chicago preacher advertises that his sermons never exceed twenty minutes in length.

—There's nothing gives stone to the stomach like ripe cherries, swallowed whole.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

—Samuel Emery, a clever London actor, excels in personating the devoted husband; but his wife is sueing him for maintenance.

—At a competitive baby show in Georgetown, Ind., two mothers had a rough-and-tumble fight over the relative charms of their exhibits.

—After a woman gets to be thirty, she can keep a secret; and the family Bible won't be permitted to lie around loose, either.

—The reason every young lady takes to running a sewing maching is that a "feller" comes with the machine.—Waterloo Observer. Whoa, hemmer!

—"There is something new under the sun," remarked the old gentleman as the young man sat down on the fresh paint of the front stoop.—Hackensack Republican.

—What! Alice is really married again,
One laughs till his eyes are filled with tears
As he thinks of the number of different men
Who have sown their Oates in the last few years.
—Meriden Recorder.

—A New York woman is accused of selling a superb pair of black carriage horses because they were not becoming to her now she had stopped dyeing her hair yellow.

—The workingmen's party of California has forbidden its candidates to pay any assessments on pain of being dropped from the ticket.

—John A. Cockerill, Esq., the editor of the Baltimore Gazette, has returned to his work after a three week's summering at Cape May.

—The Chicago Tribune says: "Laura B. Fair has invented a very excellent baby carriage, but it takes Sarah Bernhardt to invent the babies."

—The young Duc de Morny has been visiting Colorado and Nevada mines, and has been much entertained thereby. He is now on his way to the east.

—"A Domestic Tragedy" is what they call it in Leavenworth when a total stranger is found dead in a citizen's pig-pen.—Detroit Free Press.

—Moody and Sankey are at it together again in New York. A regular season of Saturday night meetings has been inaugurated at Cooper Union.

—The Detroit Free Press says the fool goeth out in a sailboat when he doesn't know a boom from a breaker, but the wise man picks up pebbles on the shore and flirts with the girl in a pink dress.

—Senator Booth thinks that Blaine will be the republican nominee for the presidency. Blaine and Booth may be the ticket he has in his eye.—Cincinnati Commercial.

—The man without an umbrella and the mercury at one hundred is ready to exclaim, as did the ancient apostle, "Sol, Sol, why persecutest thou me?"—Gazette. Please name the apostle.

—A church warden, in taking up a collection on a certain Sunday, not very long ago, in a western village, handed the plate to a stranger, who said: "Go on, I'm a dead-head—I've got a pass."

—Secretary Sherman has struck the "keynote," but somehow the republican wires down in Maine still continue to jangle discordantly and the party piano is still out of tune.

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The Echo of the Public.

Christian Index.

The general assembly, on Tuesday of this week, concluded its action on the matter of Governor Colquitt's integrity in indorsing the Northeastern railroad bonds. That action was his complete and overwhelming vindication. The searching and exhaustive character of the investigation, the careful scrutiny of the case and the slow deliberation of the finding render the vindication as shining and complete as it is possible for an acquittal to be. But it must be said that the action of the legislature is simply the echo of the great public verdict of the people of Georgia long ago, decisively and universally given. Public opinion had settled the issue. The general assembly has recorded that public judgment officially.

Dictated by Malice.

New Orleans Times.

Governor Colquitt, of Georgia, appears to have many bitter enemies, who are determined upon his political ruin, in spite of the fact that when he was inducted into the gubernatorial chair he was one of the most popular men in his state. The charges which his enemies make against him, touch his honor as a man and his integrity as a magistrate, and really appear to us to be dictated by mere malice, and not founded upon a single particle of evidence. We doubt not that Governor Colquitt will succeed in defeating his foes and turning upon their heads the obloquy and shame which they have hoped to heap upon him. Judging from her present prosperity, it is safe to say that Georgia never had a better governor than her present much persecuted chief magistrate.

Has Had Its Day.

DeKalb (Illinois) Chronicle.

If a few more southern cities will follow the lead of Atlanta, it will not be long before New England will have no use for any kind of cotton mills, as the south will then be prepared to do its own manufacturing. What will become of poor New England then? Always dependent upon the south and west, yet always the leading spirit in the cause of sectional hate and party prejudice against those sections. It is high time she were made to feel her real despondence upon that part of the country against which her vindictive hand has always been raised. Already her silent mills, idle hands and vacant farms tell too plainly that the land of barren rocks and bigoted fanaticism has had its day in free America.

Bare faced Perversions of Truth.

Boston Globe.

The bare faced perversions of truth which form the warp, woof and filling of the prologue of Secretary Sherman's Portland speech, are only to be accounted for on the ground that his zeal as an embryo monarchist is greater than his discretion as an American politician. Democratic members of congress, Mr. Secretary, would not "surrender essential powers of the national government," therefore they would not surrender the power of the people's representatives to say how the people's money should be spent. They would not "cripple it in executing its conceded powers," and that is why they handcuffed the republican president when he attempted to usurp powers not conceded.

Anything to Beat Grant.

Cerro Gordo Republican.

The only sensible democrat we have heard of lately was one at an Advent camp-meeting down in the southern part of this state held in June. One of the ministers preached a very able and labored sermon to prove that the world would come to an end in a month. The believer in Jackson listened attentively to the argument of the preacher, and when the session closed swung his hat and yelled as loud as he could: "Hurrah for the end of the world! Anything to beat Grant!" He is one democrat that has a just appreciation of the situation.

The Real Question.

Washington Post.

The democracy enthusiastically concede the supremacy of the national authority in its legitimate sphere, and there is no need of Mr. Sherman exciting himself on that point. But the question at issue in the pending state campaign is whether the national authority, as represented by the executive department, has a right to insure the perpetual supremacy of a party, by taking possession of and controlling the polls with the army and bulldozing deputy marshals? That is the question of supremacy now on trial, Mr. Sherman, and no amount of howling over the ghost of secession will affect the verdict.

First, Last and all the Time.

Athens Banner.

It is not our custom to be premature in our choice of a candidate for the governorship or any other public position, but since the enemies of Governor Colquitt and the true organized democracy of the state, have shown their hand so plainly, we now unhesitatingly announce that we are for Governor Colquitt, as his own successor, first, last, and all the time, and shall govern ourselves accordingly.

Room for Ishmael Bill.

Baltimore Gazette.

Why not give Bill Chandler the vacant Russian mission? He was something of a "counter" and is to-day the only one of the men who wove the purple of Hayes's greatness who is going about the country unrewarded. Since diplomacy has reached the low estate of ward politics like Noyes and Stoughton there is no earthly reason why Bill should not be sent to St. Petersburg.

Don Piatt's Boss.

Baltimore Gazette.

Newspapers which congratulate themselves that Billy McGarrahan has been laid out cold by an adverse decision from the interior department are evidently not acquainted with the young man. If a pile-driver should play the "Rogue's March" on William's head for twenty-four hours he would simply think that somebody was pounding beef-steak around the corner.

The Ohio Idea.

Esteemed New York Sun.

The fraudulent president, the secretary of the treasury, the chief justice of the United states, the general and lieutenant-general of the army, and the vice admiral of the navy all hail from Ohio. The executive mansion, the senate, and the head of the judiciary are thus united in a single state. The real Ohio idea is to get and to hold office.

Public Sentiment in the South.

Philadelphia Record.

The unanimity with which southern papers approve the finding of the jury in the Binford case shows that public sentiment there will prevent the race of red-handed-law-breakers from trifling with human existance with impunity hereafter.

Not Satisfied With John.

New York Times.

A little more dogged resolution would have saved Mr. Sherman from many blunders in the past; a little less manifest desire to glide over obstacles, instead of boldly meeting them, would greatly improve his prospects for the future.

A Nomination.

Boston Post.

Agnes Jenks has pronounced that she will no longer be responsible for the behavior of John Sherman. We nominate the Widow Oliver for the vacant guardianship.

Save the Pieces.

New York Star.

The Tribune says "Sherman dropped on Glover like a pile of rocks." Whose shall fall on that rock shall be broken.

Sherman Smiles.

Denver Tribune.

Secretary Sherman is beginning to smile favorably on silver. Even great financiers learn something as they grow older.

Attention, Stanley!

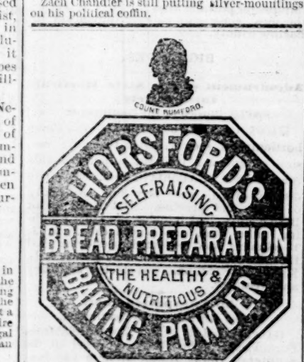
New Haven Register.

Who takes the English mission vacated by Welsh? Speak up quick, Stanley Matthews.

Gewgaws.

Chicago Tribune.

Zach Chandler is still putting silver-mountings on his political coffin.



Invented by E. N. Horsford, late Professor in Harvard University.

This reliable Preparation still stands at the head or making sweet, light and nutritious Bread, Biscuits, Rolls, Cake and Pastry.

It is a perfectly health Preparation and contains none of the Injurious ingredients so commonly used in ordinary Baking Powders.

It contains in itself the valuable nutritive properties which are lost with the bran in bolting fine flour. No other Baking Powder or anything else used for raising bread contains any nutritive ingredient.

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AMUSEMENTS.

LOW RATES TO ATHENS!

COMMENCING AUGUST 1st, AND CONTINuing to and including the 6th,

The Georgia Railroad

WILL SELL

Excursion Tickets, Good for 10 Days

FROM DATE OF ISSUE,

Atlanta to Athens and Return

FOR $5.30.

E. R. DORSEY,
General Passenger Agent.

504 july26 dtil aug5

Special Trains for Commencement

AT

State University, Athens, Ga.

THE FOLLOWING CONNECTIONS WILL BE made between Atlanta and Athens via Air-Line and Northeastern Railroads during Commencement Week. On Sunday, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, August 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th, 1879, trains as follows:

Leave Atlanta at ..... 4:00 a. m. and 3:20 p. m
Arrive at Athens..... 9:00 " " 10:00 "
Leave Athens..... 5:00 " " 4:05 "
Arrive at Atlanta..... 11:30 " " 10:30 "

On Thursday and Friday, August 7th and 8th:

Leave Athens at..... 6:45 a. m. and 4:05 p. m
Arrive in Atlanta..... 11:30 " " 10:30 "
Leave Atlanta..... 4:00 " " 3:30 "
Arrive at Athens..... 11:00 " " 10:00 "

On all other days the regular schedule will be run as usual.

Round Trip Tickets for One Fare. Good for Ten Days.

Remember this Route is Thirty Miles Shorter and Two Hours and a Half Quicker than any other Route.

Secure your Tickets via the Air-Line and get a comfortable passage. J. M. EDWARDS,
Superintendent N. E. R. R.

W. J. HOUSTON, G. P. A., A. L. R. R.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE RICHMOND HOUSE,

NEAR DEPOT,

GAINESVILLE, GEORGIA.

House thoroughly renovated, beds clean, and Table as good as the best. Terms: $2.00 per day; $7.00 per week, and special rates for longer time or for families. W. B. WHITMIRE,
000 july31 dtf Proprietor.

PIO NONO COLLEGE,

MACON, GEORGIA.

**Session op

PATENT MEDICINES.

TUTT'S PILLS

INDORSED BY PHYSICIANS, CLERGYMEN AND THE AFFLICTED EVERYWHERE.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL TRIUMPH OF THE AGE.

TUTT'S PILLS CURE SICK HEADACHE.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE DYSPEPSIA.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE CONSTIPATION.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE PILES.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE FEVER AND AGUE.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE BILIOUS COLIC.
TUTT'S PILLS Cure KIDNEY Complaint.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE TORPID LIVER.
TUTT'S PILLS IMPART APPETITE.

Dr. TUTT has succeeded in combining in these pills the heretofore antagonistic qualities of a STRENGTHENING, PURGATIVE, and a PURIFYING TONIC.

Their first apparent effect is to increase the appetite by causing the food to properly assimilate. Thus the system is nourished, and by their tonic action on the digestive organs, regular and healthy evacuations are produced.

The rapidity with which PERSONS TAKE ON FLESH while under the influence of these pills, indicates their assimilability to nourish the body, hence their efficacy in curing nervous debility, melancholy, dyspepsia, wasting of the muscles, sluggishness of the liver, chronic constipation, and imparting health & strength to the system. Sold everywhere.

Price 25 cents. Office 53 Murray Street, NEW YORK.

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45 Years Before the Public.

THE GENUINE

DR. C. McLANE'S

CELEBRATED

LIVER PILLS

FOR THE CURE OF

Hepatitis, or Liver Complaint,

DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

PAIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increases on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternative with laxity; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight, dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the LIVER to have been extensively deranged.

'AGUE AND FEVER.

DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, IN CASES OF AGUE AND FEVER, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results. No better cathartic can be used, preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. We would advise all who are afflicted with this disease to give them a FAIR TRIAL.

For all bilious derangements, and as a simple purgative, they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Every box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

The genuine McLANE'S LIVER PILLS bear the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrappers.

Insist upon having the genuine DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

THE BOYLE

Ice Machine Co.

OF

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS,

Manufacture Ice Machines

FOR CITIES AND TOWNS, MAKING Blocks of Ice of any size and thickness. Also

REFRIGERATING MACHINES

For Breweries and Distilleries. Contracts made with the Company guaranteeing Machine will be furnished until Machine has been fully tested.

For particulars as to details, apply to or address

WM. C. COOKE, Southern Agent, 28 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga.

ATLANTA, GA., July 9, 1879.

The Boyle Ice Machine Company of Chicago, Illinois, have lately built and put in operation, at my factory, of capacity of ten tons of ice daily. The Machine has now been in operation, at my factory in Atlanta, over a month, and I state that it has given entire satisfaction in every respect. The Machine so far as I have tested it, if the most perfect and substantial character I have ever owned in ice factory for several years. I consider the Boyle Ice Machine superior to any Ice Machine of which I have any knowledge. ALBERT ROWELL.

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DYSPEPSIN,

THE DYSPEPTIC'S BLESSING.

A CAREFULLY CONDUCTED SYSTEM OF testing experiments with remedies long used by the most eminent medical men has resulted in the selection of such of them in such proportions, and the effect of combining as seemed essentially curative of the dreadful disease, and our efforts have culminated in this result, and we believe that it will cure more cases than any now in use. HUTCHISON & SON, 91 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Georgia. oct 3 lmeod&w

SEND IN YOUR ORDERS

GEORGIA STATE GAZETTEER

AND BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

THE MOST THOROUGH AND COMPLETE Work ever published in the South.

Full information pertaining to almost every town and county in Georgia. LIST, WITH POST OFFICE ADDRESS of Professional Men, Officers of all State and County Governments, Officers of all Societies, and times and places of meeting, Names of every town and hamlet in the State, Principal Business Men, Newly Revised Map, etc. Will be issued late in July. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $5.00. Address

A. E. SHOLES & CO., 118 Broad street, Atlanta.

jun6 dly

O. A. SMITH,

Distiller of Coal Tar,

AND MANUFACTURER OF

ROOFING MATERIALS,

Felt, Cement & Gravel Roofing,

The Cheapest and Best Roofing in Use.

ASPHALT PAVING,

For Sidewalks, warehouses, Floors, Basements, and Street Paving.

CRDUE CARBOLIC ACID

The Cheapest Disinfectant in Use.

15 Forsyth Street, corner Walton Street, ATLANTA, GA.

26feb6 dlm

ROUNDABOUT IN GEORGIA.

—Elberton wants a bank.

—Rome wants a brewery.

—Rome wants her business houses and residences numbered.

—The Athens Guards will excurt to New Holland on August 7th.

—Fifty young ladies from abroad in Athens to attend commencement.

—Rain general all over Elbert county, and cotton booming.

—The sanitary condition of Macon is excellent.

—Dr. W. C. Williams has resigned the rectorship of St. Peters church at Rome.

—The gold fever runs high in Oglethorpe county.

—The Middle Georgia Argus says crops are looking much better.

—A Hancock county negress gave birth to twins twice in eleven months.

—The late rains have revived the hopes of farmers in Whitfield.

—The late dry weather killed many large oak trees in the forests of Newton county.

—Scriven county is in an unusually healthy condition.

—Good rains are reported from all parts of Washington county.

—Fodder pulling has commenced in portions of Macon county.

—Less fruit in Screven county than there has been for many years.

—Plenty of rain, and cotton and corn coming out wonderfully in Walton county.

—There is no whisky sold in ten miles of Sylvania.

—Extensive building and other improvements are going on in Augusta.

—The new hotel in Milledgeville is rapidly progressing to completion.

—Judge Speer will close the criminal docket of Spalding county during the fall session of the court.

—Mrs. J. W. Winfrey died on Sunday at her home in Oglethorpe county—age 70. Her mother is still living.

—Chattanooga Times: The country between here and Atlanta is in some places literally flooded.

—Montezuma Herald: Rain in abundance, which makes the cotton crop look quite promising.

—An old rattlesnake and twenty-three young ones were killed near Sylvania on Tuesday last.

—Quite a quantity of peaches are being shipped from Montgomery to northern markets.

—Mrs. Nancy Glover, aged one hundred years, died in Gwinnett county a few days ago.

—A negro child was born in Bibb county without a chin or eyes; its ears were long and flapped over like the ears of a dog.

—Seven or eight robberies by sneak thieves, within three nights, have been reported in Savannah.

—Covington Star: The rains have started a corn and cotton "boom" in this county that beats the third boom for Grant all to pieces.

—The fish-pond of Captain W. C. Matthews, of Tennille, was washed away by the recent heavy rains. It was recently stocked with choice fish, all of which was lost.

—A little daughter of Nathan Taylor, of Screven county, was accidentally burned to death by a kerosene lamp explosion a few days ago.

—A colored woman of Milledgeville, a former slave of the late Colonel McKinley, was weighed last Tuesday and pulled down 306 pounds.

—The Constitutionalist says that there seems to be every prospect for the early organization of a produce exchange in Augusta.

—The whole number of polls in Hancock county is 2,140. The number of acres of land is 301,365½. The aggregate value of all the property in the county is $2,234,540.

—The Covington Star says there are some plantations in Newton county with as fine crops on them now as they ever made, but the general corn crop is obliged to be short.

—The Agricultural and Horticultural society of Clarke county was organized last Saturday, and John A. Meeks selected president.

—Sparta Ishmaelite: The prospects of large crops in this county this year are better than they have been for years. The crops of corn that are matured are much over an average. The cotton plants are small but well fruited.

—A petition from citizens of Decatur and other points along the Georgia railroad between Covington and Atlanta has been sent to the authorities at Augusta, asking for another coach on the accommodation train on account of the increased travel.

—The Dalton Enterprise learns from Mr. W. A. Giddens, who has traveled extensively through Murray county, that half the farmers in that county will not make any corn. This outlook, if true, presents a distressing aspect. It is also said that the county will be thrown in debt not less than $75,000 for guano.

—Mr. Leander Varnadoe has shipped the present season from his home near Thomasville, 150 bushels of Le Conte pears, gathered from 12 trees.

—Dalton Enterprise: General Wm. Mc Rae, superintendent of the Western and Atlantic railroad, has been continually giving his personal supervision to the erection of the new iron bridge across the Etowah.

—New Haven Register: Atlanta is quick to take advantage of Memphis's mournful condition, and THE CONSTITUTION urges the healthful location of the "pride of Georgia" as an inducement for business men to settle there.

—The Griffin News says: If the present legislature continues to remain in session and does not stop fooling away its time and squandering the state's money, the people will have to appoint a committee of the whole and "investigate" the legislature.

—Hartwell Sun: Just as soon as God's people commenced to pray earnestly for rain it came in torrents. We hope another year they will not put it off so long. When the people commenced to pray earnestly for rain it came in torrents. We hope another year they will not put it off so long. When they humble themselves and pray in earnest their prayers are answered.

—Baltimore Gazette: The independent state convention, held at Atlanta, Georgia, last Thursday, was a great farce, few delegates being present and nothing done. Marcellus Thornton, one of the independent leaders in the state, has issued a call for another convention to meet on October 22.

—Sparta Ishmaelite: Atlanta does not close its gates against wanderers from fever-stricken homes. There is in this policy a combination of wisdom and humanity that wins admiration. The people of Atlanta are brave enough to be humane, even in the presence of death.

—Macon Telegraph: A party of eighteen went down the Macon and Brunswick road yesterday and bagged 462 birds. J. P. Flanders killed sixty-two. Mr. C. Taylor made the next score, forty-seven; Mr. A. L. Butts forty-four, and Mr. R. J. Anderson thirty-four. They returned yesterday evening, sun-burned and laden with their spoils.

—Lynchburg (Va.) News: In a few years we will hear of many sheep ranches in Georgia, and many woolen mills and cotton factories. Georgia is, through her agriculturists and her capitalists, showing more sense than all the southern states together. She is pushing the manufacture of all her raw material—of the "forest, field and mine." She is investing every dollar of local capital in these, and she is becoming independent and prosperous.

Lady Beautifiers.

Ladies, you cannot make fair skin, rosy cheeks and sparkling eyes with all the cosmetics of France, or beautifiers of the world, while in poor health, and nothing will give you such good health, strength and beauty as Hop Bitters. A trial is certain proof. See another column.

Unparalleled Profits in Stocks

Are daily being made in Wall street. The Stock Exchange never afforded such splendid profits, and operators by the new Mutual Capitalization System have been richly rewarded on investments of from $25 to $5,000. An Indiana merchant made $482.17 from investing $50 in a capitalization. A New Orleans livery stable proprietor invested $ 00 in May, and June 7th received a check for $584.12. Others have done even better. New circular, "Rules for Success," with invaluable information to all investers mailed free. All kinds of Bonds and Stocks bought and sold by Adams, Brown & Co., Bankers and Brokers, 26 and 28 Broad street, New York.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

BONDS, STOCKS AND MONEY.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE, Atlanta, July 30, 1879.

There are no changes in the bond and stock market, which remains firm at to-day's quotations.

EXCHANGE—			
Buying at	par	Selling	¼ prem.
BONDS—			
Northeast'n RR.	102@104	Atlanta City 7s..	93@101
Georgia 4s	100	Atlanta City 8s..	105@107
Georgia 6s	105@107	Atlanta 10s	112@114
Georgia 7s	109@110	Augusta City 7s	102@104
Ga. 7s gold L. T.	110@112	Sav. City 6s, new	67@ 69
Georgia 8s L. T.	110@112	Macon City	62@ 65
So. Car. 'valid 6s	80@ 82	Columbus City..	65@ 70
Western R. R. of Ala. 1st m'tge	109@111	Ga. R. R. 7s	106@107
Western R. R. of Ala. 2d m'tge endorsed by Ga.	100	Ga. R. R. 6s	98@100
& Cent. R. R.	109@111	A. & W. P. R.R.	110@112
Mon't & W P R R 1st mortgage	101@103	Central R. R. 7s	107@109
Atlanta W'l't 7s	99@101	So. West R. R. 7s	100@102
STOCKS—		M. & W. R.R. 7s	100@102
Georgia R. R	78@ 80	W. & A.R.R.Leases; 10 per cent income bonds..	105@108
Central R. R.	65@ 67	South West'n RR	98@100
A. & W. P. R. R.	106@108	Atlanta Str't RR	98@100

By Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 30.—Noon.—Stocks firm: Money 2½@3. Exchange—long $4.82½; short 4.84½. Governments dull. State bonds firm.

NEW YORK, July 30.—Evening.—Money easy at 2½@3. Exchange dull and weak at $4.82½@4.82¾. Governments strong with an active demand for new fours; new fives 104; four and a half per cents 106¾; four per cents 102. State Bonds dull.

Stocks closed active but irregular.

N. Y. Central	119	Chicago & N.W.	72½
Erie	28¾	Preferred	93½
Lake Shore	79¼	Rock Island	109
Illinois Central	89½	Western Union	90¼
Pittsburg	92¾		

Sub-treasury balances: Coin $127,442,303 Currency $33,413,923

LONDON, July 30—noon. — Consols — Money 97 15-16; account 98; Erie 28¾.

THE COTTON MARKET.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE, Atlanta, July 30, 1879.

New York opened and closed at pretty much the same figures to-day. Fluctuations were such that there was but little to stimulate active feelings. New York closed firm with sales of 79,000 bales.

Liverpool market closed firm with sales of 10,000 bales, of which 8,750 were American.

Local transactions only moderate. Middlings is attributed to the small margins.

COTTON FUTURES.

The following table shows the fluctuations in cotton in New York to-day:

NEW YORK, July 30, 1879.

TIME.	JULY.	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	JAN.
10:08		11.05@11.06	11.06@11.07	11.07@11.08	11.08@11.09	10.87@10.88	10.96@10.97
10:32		11.04@11.05	11.05@11.06	11.06@11.07	11.07@11.08	10.87@10.88	10.96@10.97
11:35		11.02@11.05	11.03@11.05	11.05@11.06	11.06@11.07	10.86@10.87	10.95@10.96
12:28		11.01@11.04	11.02@11.05	11.04@11.05	11.05@11.06	10.86@10.87	10.95@10.96
1:40		11.03@11.04	11.04@11.05	11.05@11.06	11.06@11.07	10.86@10.87	10.95@10.96
2:35		11.03@11.04	11.04@11.05	11.05@11.06	11.06@11.07	10.86@10.87	10.95@10.96
3:18		11.03@11.04	11.04@11.05	11.05@11.06	11.06@11.07	10.86@10.87	10.95@10.96
Closed firm; sales 79,000 bales.							

By Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL, July 30—noon.—Cotton firmer; middling uplands 6⅝; middling Orleans 6 9-16; sales 10,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000; receipts 6,700; American 35; additional sales after regular closing yesterday 2,000; futures steady at last night's prices; uplands low middling clause August and September delivery 6 17-32; September and October delivery 6 9-32; October and November delivery 6 5-16; November and December delivery 6¾; January and February delivery 6 5-32.

LIVERPOOL, July 30.—4:30 p. m.—Uplands low middling August and September delivery 6 17-32; September and October delivery 6 9-32; October and November delivery 6 5-16; November and December delivery 6 3-16, December delivery 6 3-16; October delivery 6 9 16.

LIVERPOOL, July 30.—5:00 p. m.—Futures firmer; more buyers at last quotations; uplands low middling clause July delivery 6 15-32; August and September delivery 6 7-16; also 6 15-32; September and October delivery 6¾; October and November 6 9-32; also 6 5-16; November and December delivery 6 5-32; December and January delivery 6 3-32.

NEW YORK, July 30—Cotton quiet; middling uplands 11⅝; middling Orleans 11¾; sales 252 bales; net receipts none; gross 3,147; consolidated net receipts 486; exports to Great Britain 2,481.

GALVESTON, July 30.—Cotton quiet; middlings 11⅝; low middlings 10⅞; good ordinary 10½; net receipts 65 bales; gross —; sales none; stock 916; exports to Great Britain 1,135; coastwise 64.

NORFOLK, July 30—Cotton quiet; middlings 11½; net receipts 37 bales; gross —; stock 1,611; exports coastwise 29.

BALTIMORE, July 30.—Cotton nominal; middlings 11⅝; low middlings 11 7-16; good ordinary 10¾; net receipts none; gross —; sales none; stock 1,779; exports coastwise 15.

BOSTON, July 30.—Cotton dull; middlings 12; low middlings 11⅝; good ordinary 11¼; net receipts 197 bales; gross —; sales —; stock 9,256.

WILMINGTON, July 30.—Cotton unchanged; middling 11¼; low middlings 11¼; good ordinary 10½; net receipts —; gross —; sales 170; stock 269 bales.

PHILADELPHIA, July 30—Cotton firm; middlings 12; low middlings 11⅝; good ordinary 11¼; net receipts 7 bales; gross 9; sales to spinners 273; stock 6,758.

SAVANNAH, July 30.—Cotton dull; middlings 11¼; low middlings 10⅞; good ordinary 10½; net receipts 67 bales; gross —; sales 162; stock 1,785.

NEW ORLEANS, July 30.—Cotton quiet; middlings 11¼; low middlings 10¾; good ordinary 10½; net receipts 104 bales; gross —; sales 300; stock 7,899; exports coastwise 950.

MOBILE, July 30.—Cotton nominal; middlings 11⅛; low middlings 10¾; good ordinary —; net receipts none; gross none; sales —; stock 2,319 bales; exports coastwise 52.

MEMPHIS—Not received.

AUGUSTA, July 30.—Cotton quiet; middlings 11½; low middlings 11¼; good ordinary 11; net receipts 14 bales; shipments —; sales 20.

CHARLESTON, July 30.—Cotton quiet and easy; middlings 11¾; low middlings 11; good ordinary 10¾; net receipts 9 bales; gross —; sales 10; stock 130.

PROVISIONS, GRAIN, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE, Atlanta, July 30, 1879.

CHICAGO FUTURES.

The following table shows the fluctuations in wheat, corn, lard and mess pork and lard.

CHICAGO, July 30, 1879.

TIME.	WHEAT. AUG.	WHEAT. SEPT.	C. R. SIDES. AUG.	C. R. SIDES. SEPT.	MESS PORK. AUG.	MESS PORK. SEPT.	LARD. AUG.	LARD. SEPT.
9:30	87½	87½						
10:00	87½	87½						
10:30	87½	87½						
11:00	87½	87½						
11:30	87½	87½						
12:00	87½	87½						
12:30	87½	87½						
1:00	87½	87½						
1:30	87½	87½						
2:00	87½	87½						
2:30	87½	87½						
3:00	87½	87½						
3:30	87½	87½						
Closing	87½	87½						

By Telegraph.

ATLANTA, July 30.—Flour—The west is dull. The local market is steady with fair sales for the day. Wheat as follows: superfine $4.00; extra $4.75; family $5.50; extra family $6.00; fancy $6.25@6.50. Wheat—The tone of the western market is better to-day, and a gain of 1c for August and September deliveries over reported. Receipts to-day in Chicago are only moderate, and amounting to 106,267 bushels; shipments 228,419 bushels. The local market is firm at quotations which are millers' buying prices. Tennessee choice white $1.10; Georgia choice white $1.00@$1.02½; medium white 95c; Georgia choice red $1.00; medium red 92½@95c; common 85c. Corn—Chicago remains steady and reports slight fluctuations only. There is a fair southern demand reported, which may continue until fall. Chicago received to-day 394,723 bushels and shipped out 325,254 bushels, which shows transactions to be rather lively. Our dealers report trade moderately active. We quote white 70c; mixed 66c; market firm. Oats—Western markets reported weak. Local market firm, there being a good demand here for oats at 45c. Meal—There is a very good stock of meal now to be found here. The market is steady at 67@70c.

BALTIMORE, July 30.—Flour steady; Howard Street and western superfine $3.00@$3.50; extra $4.00@$4.75; family $5.00@$5.75; City Mills superfine $3.25@$3.50; extra $4.25@$4.75; Rio brands $6.00@$6.25; Patapsco family $6.75. Wheat, southern firm; western firm; southern red $1.02@$1.09; amber $1.10@$1.12½; No. 1 Maryland $1.12½; No. 2 western winter red spot and July $1.10¼; August $1.10¾@$1.10⅞; September $1.10⅝@$1.10¾; October $1.11½. Corn, southern firm in absence of receipts; western quiet and firm; southern white 55; yellow 50. Oats lower but fairly active; southern 37@40; western white 37@38; western mixed 36@37; Pennsylvania 36@38. Hay steady; prime to choice Pennsylvania and Maryland $13.00@$15.00.

NEW YORK, July 30.—Flour generally weak with a very moderate demand, closing heavy; southern flour moderately active; common to fair extra $5.00@$5.65; good to choice extra $5.75@$7.00. Wheat ½c@1c lower, with an active business, mainly in No. 2 red and No. 2 amber; No. 2 red $1.11@$1.11⅝; mixed winter $1.09¼@$1.10⅝. Corn ½@⅝c lower and moderately active; ungraded 43@45. Oats more active; No. 3 34; do. white 36@37; No. 2 35½@35¾; do. white 38@38½. Hay in good demand and very strong; shipping 45@60. Hops fairly active; yearlings 4@7; eastern and western 8@11; new New York 7@17.

ST. LOUIS, July 30.—Flour inactive and lower; double extra fall $3.85@$4.15; treble extra fall $4.40@$4.70; family $4.70@$4.80; choice to fancy $4.90@$5.50. Wheat active and higher for cash; demand chiefly speculative; options opened lower but advanced; No. 2 red fall $1.00¼@$1.00¾ cash; $1.01⅝@$1.01¾ July; 94¼@95 August; 95¾@95¾ September; No. 3 do. 92½@93. Corn stow and easier; No. 2 mixed 32¼@32½ cash; 31¾@32¼ August; 34¾@34½ September. Oats active and higher; demand chiefly speculative; No. 2 27¼@28 cash, closing at inside price; 29 August; 27½@27¾ September.

CHICAGO, July 30.—Wheat dull, weak and lower; No. 1 Chicago spring 98⅝ cash; No. 2 do. 89 cash. Corn dull and and a shade lower; high mixed No. 2 34¾@34¾ cash and August; 35¼@35¾ September; rejected 33. Oats active, firm and higher; No. 2 26 cash; 24½ August; 24¾ September. At the close corn was firm and unchanged. Oats stronger and ½@¾c higher.

LOUISVILLE, July 30.—Flour quiet; extra $3.00; do. family $4.00@$5.00; A No. 1 $6.00@$6.50; fancy $5.25@$6.00. Wheat quiet; red and amber 97@96. Corn steady; white 45; mixed 41. Oats quiet; old white 35; mixed 32; new 28@30.

CINCINNATI, July 30.—Flour steady; family $4.00@$4.75. Wheat in good demand and a shade higher at 94@$1.01. Corn in good demand at 40½@41. Oats easier; new 28@33.

Provisions.

ATLANTA, July 30.—Provisions—In no other branch of trade is there reported such a marked degree of improvement as in the provision market. Some of our large dealers inform us that, considering the season, they have not seen in ten years the demand so large nor the market so active as during the past few days. It seems just impossible to keep a supply here, and the consequences are our stock on hand is always small. Each day's heavy receipts are, immediately on its arrival here, sent onward, and so it is that an immense trade is constantly moving. Bulk Meat—Is without doubt the most active selling article on the market, and, notwithstanding the unusual heavy receipts at present, prices remain unchanged, and we quote the market to-day 5½c for clear rib sides. The western market is reported steady, having undergone but few small changes, the particulars of which can be found elsewhere. Bacon—There is also a sharp demand for smoked sides at quotations. Sugar-cured hams are in active request at 11@12c; shoulders are firm and steady at 6c; bright small sides 6½c; plain hams 7@8c. But little breakfast bacon on market, which is held at 8½@9c. Mess Pork—Chicago steady. Lard—Local market active. Chicago steady and unchanged. We quote: tierces 8½; refined 8¾@9; kegs, cans, etc., 9@9½.

LOUISVILLE, July 30—Pork in good demand and a shade higher at $10.00@$10.50. Lard steady; quiet; choice leaf in tierces 7¾; do. keg 8½. Bulk meats quiet; sales shoulders 3½; clear ribs 5½; clear sides 5. Bacon scarce and firm; shoulders 4¼; clear ribs 5; clear sides 5½. Sugar-cured hams 9½@11.

NEW YORK, July 30—Pork a shade lower and moderately active; spot quoted at $8.90@$9.00; September $8.80@$8.85. Middles quiet; long clear quoted at 5; short clear 5¼; long and short clear 5¼. Lard a trifle lower and less active; prime steam, spot 6.60@6.62½; August 6.57½@6.60; September 6.60@6.62½.

CINCINNATI, July 30—Pork firmer at $8.75 bid. Lard quiet; current make 5.75. Bulk Meats in fair demand and lower; shoulders 3.15; clear ribs 4¼@4.15; clear sides 4.57½. Bacon in active demand; shoulders 3.85@3.90; clear ribs 4.90; clear sides 5¼.

BALTIMORE, July 30—Provisions easier. Mess pork $10.25. Bulk meats loose, shoulders 3½@3¾; clear rib sides 4½@4¾; packed, shoulders 4¼; clear rib sides 5¼. Bacon, shoulders 5; clear rib sides 5½; hams 11@11. Lard, refined in tierces 7.

ST. LOUIS, July 30—Pork dull at $9.00. Bulk meats dull and lower; shoulders 3.40; clear ribs 4¾@4.30; clear sides 4.50. Bacon inactive and lower; clear ribs 4.90@5.10; clear sides 5½@5.30. Lard dull; 5½ bid for current make.

CHICAGO, July 30—Pork unsettled and generally higher; $8.25 cash. Lard dull and a shade lower; 5.00@5.02½ cash. Bulk meats steady; shoulders 3.45; short ribs 4.40; short clear 4.70.

Miscellaneous.

ATLANTA, July 30.—Lime—Market active. In car-load lots, free on cars in Atlanta, 85c; less than car-loads 90c is asked; Rosendale cement $2.50 per bbl. of 200 lbs. neat; Louisville cement, car-load lots, $1.75; less than car-load $1.90; Portland cement, car-load lots $4.75; less than car-load $5.00; plaster-of-paris ("calcined"), car-load lots, $2.25; in smaller quantities $2.5 @$2.75; land plaster ("new fertilizer"), car-load lots, $2.25; less than car-loads $2.50 ₰ bbl.; marble dust in lots $3.00@$4.00 ₰ bbl.

ATLANTA, July 30.—Plastering Hair—There has been an active demand for hair for some months past, and sales have been larger than ever before. We quote Georgia 20@25 ₰ lb.; western 25@30; laths, car-load, $2.50 ₰ M; less quantities $2.75 ₰ M.

ATLANTA, July 30.—Paper—The market is steady at prices quoted; Manilla paper No. 1 8½ ₰ lb; No. 2 7c ₰ lb; No. 3 6½c ₰ lb; wrapping 4½ ₰ lb; straw 2½ ₰ lb; burlap bags for corn, new, 6¾@6¾; for wheat, 7¼@8; second-hand 5½, 6, 6¾.

ATLANTA, July 30.—Leather—Market is quiet, though prices are held firm. Our supply is liberal. We quote: hemlock sole, good, 23@24c; hemlock G. D. 21c; good white oak sole 32@33c; Georgia upper 30@40c; harness leather 28@30c.

ATLANTA, July 30.—Wool—The east seems to be quiet. The home market is firm with demand for all receipts at prices quoted: washed 25@30c; unwashed 20@25c; burry 15c.

ATLANTA, July 30.—Hides—Eastern markets unchanged. Local market steady. We quote buyers' prices: Dry flint 10½@11; dry salt 9½@10; wet salted 6½@6¾.

ATLANTA, July 30.—Hay—There is a fair demand for hay at prices below: $1.10 for choice Timothy; $1.00@$1.05 for mixed.

NEW YORK, July 30—Wool quiet and rather weak; domestic fleece 32@40; pulled 18@40; unwashed 15@27; Texas 12@30.

ATLANTA, July 30.—Bagging—Is offered here at at reported quotations; 12¼lbs 11c; 2lbs 11½c.

ATLANTA, July 30.—Tallow—No demand and sales slow; 5@6 is the market value.

ATLANTA, July 30.—Wheat Bran—The market is steady; 90c per 100 is quoted to-day

ATLANTA, July 30.—Salt—We quote $1.40 for Virginia; $1.40@$1.05 for Liverpool.

ATLANTA, July 30.—Cotton Ties—Are held at $2.65.

Groceries.

ATLANTA, July 30.—The market is steady and business reported very good. Coffee is in fair demand at quotations: old government Java 28@30; Rio 11½@11⅞. Roasted Coffee—Market quiet and unchanged. We quote as follows: old government Java 30@35; best Rio 20½; choice and fair 18@19. Sugars—Eastern markets are firm with an upward tendency. Prices here are unchanged, though the market shows much firmness. We quote: A sugar 9¼; granulated 9⅝@9¾; cut loaf 10; powdered 10; extra C 8¾; yellow 7¾@8¼. New Orleans sugar in moderate demand at 7½@9. Molasses — Business is very fair, with good stock now offered; hids 20; tierces 21; barrels 22. Syrup—In fair demand at quotations. Sorghum is a slow sale at 25@30c; New Orleans choice 55c; do. prime 50c; do. good 45@50c; rebolled 45@70; refined 40@50. Tea—Market quiet with sales moderate: Oolong 25@75; Japan 40@75; imperial 50@90. Young Hyson 30@75. English breakfast 30@35. Spices—No changes. Pepper is in fair demand at 17c; allspice, best sifted, 20; cinnamon 35; saigon 55; cloves 18. African ginger 12½@15; mace $1@2; nutmegs $1.00@$1.20; mustard, best, 50; medium 34@45; fine 20@30. Crackers—The market is very quiet milk 7c; Boston butter 7c; pearl oyster 8c; soda XXX 8c; soda XXX 6c; cream 6½; lemon 7½; molasses cakes 7; ginger snaps 6½. Mackerel—No. 1 medium, half barrels, $6.00@$7.00; No. 2 do. do. $5.00@$5.50; No. 3 do $4.50@$4.75. Cash prices $2.50@$3.00 per 100 cakes. Candles—L. W. 12½ per lb. Matches—Parlor $2.75; sulphur $2.50. Rice—Market steady; fair 7½; good 7¾c; prime 8c.

NEW YORK, July 30.—Coffee quiet and about steady; Rio cargoes quoted at 11½@11⅝; job lots 11¾@12. Sugar very firm and quiet; fair to good refining quoted at 6¼@6⅜; prime 7; refined quiet and firm; standard A 8½@8⅝; granulated and powdered 9⅝@9¾; crushed 9¾. Molasses without decided change. Rice in fair trade; Carolina 6¾@7¼—latter for choice; rangoon 5¼@5⅝.

BALTIMORE, July 30—Coffee steady; Rio cargoes 11¾@11⅞. Sugar steady; A soft 8¾@8¾.

CINCINNATI, July 30—Sugar active; hards 9¼; white 8¾@9¼; New Orleans 8½@8¾.

Country Produce.

ATLANTA, July 30.—Eggs—Firm at 9c. Strictly fresh eggs are in demand, and for them a fraction above the regular market might be obtained. There is only a moderate supply here at present. Butter—The supply here is only moderate; choice butter is in demand; we quote choice Tennessee 18@20c; northern or western 12c; common 10@15c. Poultry—In excellent demand. The market keeps well supplied with small chickens, though our home consumption is very large. Spring chickens are selling as follows: hens 20@22½c; ducks 15c. Tomatoes—None here in the hands of wholesale dealers. The retail trade is supplied by country gardeners. They are selling at $1.75 per bushel. Sweet Potatoes—The old crop is now exhausted. The new is beginning to make its appearance, and commands a ready sale. Irish Potatoes—Are in demand at 90c per bushel. Cabbage—Market well supplied; demand only moderate. Feathers — Very few on the market with a very fair demand; choice new white geese 45c; prime 40@42½c. Dried Fruit—None on market, but there is a very good demand here and choice fruit will sell easily. Cheese—Is now quoted at 8@10c. Beeswax dull; we quote 21c.

CINCINNATI, July 30.—Butter steady; fancy creamery 18; choice western reserve 10@12; choice central Ohio 12.

BALTIMORE, July 30.—Butter steady; prime to choice western packed 12@14. Eggs firmer at 10.

Tobacco.

ATLANTA, July 30.—Owing to the recent rapid and heavy advance in leaf tobacco, caused by the drouth throughout the tobacco-growing regions, many prominent manufacturers have been compelled to advance prices on all grades of goods 2c per pound. This will cause a general stiffening in the tone of southern markets, but as yet no change have been reported here, though the tendency is strongly upward. Small dealers would do well to take hold before the rise is pronounced in order to secure advantages now opened, but not destined to remain so, as dealers here as soon as replenishing is necessary will be forced to pay manufacturers' advance. Local trade seems to be improving and our dealers say that business is as good as usual for the season. We quote as follows: Unreliable common grades 30@35c; reliable do. 38@37c; medium 38@45c; extra medium 45@55c; fine 11 and 12-inch 55@65; extra fine and fancy 75@90c. Brown's extra 85c; natural leaf 90c; Calhoun $1.15; Cook's extra fig 90c; Cook's extra Leatherwood 90c; Lucy Lawson 55c; shell road 52c; fine cut in pails 80@75c. Smoking tobacco—Blackwell's Durham, assorted, 55c; other brands and grades 40@50c. Lorillard's snuff, in jars, 65c; Lorillard's snuff, 2-oz. packages, $12.00 per gross; Railroad Mills snuff 55c, in jars; Mrs. Miller's snuff 55c.

Flour, Grain and Meal.

ATLANTA, July 30.—Flour—The west is dull. The local market is steady with fair sales for the day. Wheat as follows: superfine $4.00; extra $4.75; family $5.50; extra family $6.00; fancy $6.25@6.50. Wheat—The tone of the western market is better to-day, and a gain of 1c for August and September deliveries over reported. Receipts to-day in Chicago are only moderate, and amounting to 106,267 bushels; shipments 228,419 bushels. The local market is firm at quotations which are millers' buying prices. Tennessee choice white $1.10; Georgia choice white $1.00@$1.02½; medium white 95c; Georgia choice red $1.00; medium red 92½@95c; common 85c. Corn—Chicago remains steady and reports slight fluctuations only. There is a fair southern demand reported, which may continue until fall. Chicago received to-day 394,723 bushels and shipped out 325,254 bushels, which shows transactions to be rather lively. Our dealers report trade moderately active. We quote white 70c; mixed 66c; market firm. Oats—Western markets reported weak. Local market firm, there being a good demand here for oats at 45c. Meal—There is a very good stock of meal now to be found here. The market is steady at 67@70c.

BALTIMORE, July 30.—Flour steady; Howard Street and western superfine $3.00@$3.50; extra $4.00@$4.75; family $5.00@$5.75; City Mills superfine $3.25@$3.50; extra $4.25@$4.75; Rio brands $6.00@$6.25; Patapsco family $6.75. Wheat, southern firm; western firm; southern red $1.02@$1.09; amber $1.10@$1.12½; No. 1 Maryland $1.12½; No. 2 western winter red spot and July $1.10¼; August $

COTTON AND WEATHER.

COTTON, middling uplands, closed in Liverpool yesterday at 6 9-16d; in New York at 11⅝c; in Atlanta at 11¼c.

THE Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in Georgia, southeast to southwest winds, partly cloudy weather, and areas of rain, a slight rise in the temperature and stationary or slowly falling barometer.

Daily Weather Report.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A., KIMBALL HOUSE, July 30, 10:31 P. M.

(All observations taken at the same moment of actual time.)

NAME OF STATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity Per ct	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	Weather
Atlanta	30.04	72	90	S. W.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.
Augusta	30.14	75	86	S. E.	Light	.00	Cloudy.
Cordcana	29.93	87	45	S. E.	Gent	.00	Clear.
Galveston	29.98	82	83	N. E.	Gent	.42	Cloudy.
Indianola	29.97	82	79	S. E.	Gent	.00	Cloudy.
Key West	30.01	82	75	E.	Fresh	.5	Fair.
Mobile	30.02	77	91	E.	Fresh	.01	Cloudy.
Montgom'ry	30.07	77	90	S. E.	Light	.0	Fair.
New Orleans	30.00	81	78	E.	Gent*	.*	Fair.
Savannah	30.14	77	86	S. W.	Light	.10	Fair.

*100 per cent. being complete saturation.
†Not sufficient to measure.

NOTE.—FORCE OF WIND: Light, 1 to 2 miles per hour, inclusive; Gentle, 3 to 5, inclusive; Fresh, 6 to 14, inclusive; Brisk, 15 to 29, inclusive; High, 30 to 39, inclusive.

Local Weather Report.

ATLANTA, GA., July 30 1879.

Time.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	WIND. Direction	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	WEATHER.
7 a. m.	29.99	71	90	S.	Gentle	.01	Cloudy.
11:31	30.05	74	80	S. W.	Fresh	.00	Lt Rain.
2 p. m.	29.98	75	80	S. W.	Gentle	.00	Lt Rain
4:06	29.98	75	81	W.	Gentle	.11	Cloudy.
9 p. m.	30.03	72	90	S. W.	Gentle	.00	Cloudy.
10:31 "	30.04	72	90	S. W.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.

Mean daily bar.....30.011 | Maximum ther.....76
Mean daily ther.....72.5 | Minimum ther.....71
Mean daily humid.....88.5 | Total rainfall.....18

H. HALL,
Corporal Signal Corps, U. S. A.

PREFERRED LOCALS.

Machines for Special Purposes.

In addition to the regular family machine, known as the Light-Running "Domestic," we manufacture machines for various special purposes.

Hand Machine,
For invalids or travelers. On the "Domestic" system, with modifications.

Large Machine,
For the manufacture of heavy clothing. On the "Domestic" system, enlarged and strengthened.

Leather Machine,
For shoe work, etc. On the "Domestic" system, with modified shuttle movement.

Grover & Baker, No. 24,
For all family purposes, and especially for embroidery. The well-known G. & B. family machine, making the elastic stitch.

Grover & Baker, No. 9,
For general purposes. A shuttle machine of great popularity.

Grover & Baker Hand Machine,
For travelers. Embodies the features of the No. 24.

Bee Bag Machine,
For grain or salt sacks. Makes the elastic G. & B. stitch, and will sew with a strong twine.

Grover & Baker Repairs.
We furnish parts for repairing the machines sold by the G. & B. Co.

CRAIGE & CO., 43 Whitehall Street,
ATLANTA, GA.,
398 mar25,'79 d1y

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

[See Second Page.]

Richmond House—W. B. Whittmire.
Horses at auction to-day—Hall & Morris.
Pio Nono College—Wm. H. Gross.

MEETINGS.

[Notices of meetings, not exceeding ten lines, will be inserted under this head for one dollar.]

An Important Public Meeting

Will be held this evening at 8½ o'clock, in the Senate Chamber, to complete the organization of a Branch of the Southern Historical Society, for the state of Georgia. Governor Colquitt, Governor Brown, General Gordon, General Gartrell, General Johnston, Major Cumming, General Young, and other distinguished gentlemen are expected to speak.

The object in view is one which warmly appeals to the heart of our southern people. Let the attendance be large.

The ladies are especially invited.

The excellent band of the 13th Infantry has been kindly tendered for the occasion.

The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., JULY 31, 1879.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—W. H. Felton and wife are in the city.

—L. Scofield, jr., of Chattanooga, is at the Markham.

—Charles T. Veazey, of Augusta, is registered at the Markham.

—S. H. Powell and Miss L. L. Keafon, of Arlington, have rooms at the Markham.

—Sylvania Telephone: George R. Black and family are visiting Atlanta.

—New York Mail: Ben Hill, of Georgia, is in the city again.

—S. C. Evans and bride, nee Miss Lizzie Donovan, of Bartow, Ga., are at the Markham.

—Mrs. J. J. Caldwell, Miss M. E. Porter and Miss Annie Reid, of Griffin, were registered at the Markham yesterday.

—J. A. Anderson and Joseph LaBoyteaux, of New York, and R. F. Cole, of Baltimore, are at the Markham.

—Mr. R. A. Hemphill, Peachtree street, has on hand a few choice Bartlett pears, for preserving. Call at once.

—Full account of the Defoor murder in our Weekly. Price, 5 cents a copy, ready for mailing. july29 dtf

—Miss Ella Chapman, well-known to our theater-habitues, will visit Atlanta the coming season as a member of the Folly troupe.

—Augusta News: Mrs. Henry W. Grady goes to Athens to-day, and will increase the attractions at the residence of her father, Dr. Wm. King, during the commencement season.

—Rev. Dr. Skinner was in the city yesterday, having resigned the charge of the Baptist church in Macon. It is probable that he will return to his church in Raleigh, North Carolina.

—Miss M. S. Robinson, of Alabama, who has been visiting friends and relatives in Newnan, Marietta and Atlanta, returned home yesterday, much to the discomfiture of a score of admirers in each place.

—Very nearly every household has some member who suffers with neuralgia or headache. Hutchison's Neuralgine is the only known specific. Safe, simple, and certain in action. Thousands rejoice in its possession.

—Mr. Jack Slappy, one of the most popular salesmen of Macon, and who has been connected with the wholesale grocery house of C. H. Rogers & Co. for the past six years, left that city on the 29th, to take a position as salesman with one of the largest wholesale grocery houses in New York. His territory will be extensively southern, and his numerous friends everywhere will gladly welcome him.

Great Fruit Fair and Feast.

The annual exhibition of the Atlanta pomological society will be had in James's hall, on Whitehall street, on Tuesday, August 5, 1879.

Contributions of fruits and flowers from growers in all sections of the state are solicited. The exhibition will open at 10 a.m. and close at 9 p.m., at which time all present will be invited to partake of the fruits free.

Admission fee to the exhibition and feast 25 cents for each person. Net proceeds to be given to the Benevolent home.

Send contributions to Mark W. Johnson, 27 Marietta street. Express company will carry shipments of fruits, etc., free. The loan of rustic stands, etc. by the ladies will be greatly appreciated.

Tickets for sale at all the book-stores.

W. P. ROBINSON, President.

A Well-Deserved Compliment.

The election of J. C. Kimball as president of the Fulton county Sunday-school association on yesterday, was a well-deserved tribute to his zeal and efficiency as a Sunday-school worker, as well as to his personal worth as an upright, consistent Christian gentleman. Mr. Kimball is probably one of the most experienced and trained Sunday-school men in Georgia, and being a man of indomitable energy, under his administration the association will take a higher and more aggressive position than ever before.

Bible Reading and Praise Service.

At the First Baptist church last evening was a delightful service. A large congregation of the Sunday school workers of the county seemed to come together to give an expression of their faith and hope by reading passages of scriptures. Though a novel service in Atlanta, it was entered into with a spirit. Then followed the praise service, which seemed to inspire the entire audience. J. C. Kimball conducted the service, as he alone can, to the delight of all present.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The Senate.

ATLANTA, July 30.—The senate met at 10 o'clock and was called to order by President LESTER. Prayer by Rev. JOHN JONES, D.D., chaplain of the house. The roll was called and a quorum found present. The journal was read.

Leave of absence was granted Messrs. DUBOSE, STATEN, HUDSON and CLARKE after Friday.

Mr. HUDSON, chairman of the committee on education, made a report on certain bills which had been before the committee.

A bill to amend the act authorizing the public schools of West Point was read the second time.

Mr. LUMPKIN offered a resolution that when the senate adjourns Friday it adjourn to meet Monday at 10 o'clock. Mr. LUMPKIN said there had been many leaves of absence and there would hardly be a quorum.

The resolution was withdrawn.

BILLS ON THIRD READING.

A bill to cede to the United States certain land in the Savannah river opposite Cockspur island. Passed. Yeas, 25; nays, 0.

A bill to amend section 4373 of the code relative to the abandonment of a child by its father so as to make the mother a competent witness for or against the father. The committee on judiciary offered an amendment which was accepted by Mr. HAMILTON of the 21st, the author of the bill. The bill as amended was passed. Yeas, 30; nays, 0.

A bill to lease the Macon and Brunswick railroad was made the special order for Wednesday next at 11 o'clock. One hundred copies were ordered printed.

To amend section 267 of the code of 1873 relating to dockets of the superior court. The committee on the judiciary recommended the passage of this bill by substitute.

Mr. LUMPKIN, the author of the bill, briefly explained the purpose of the bill.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message was received from the house announcing the passage of several bills.

Mr. SPEER spoke against the substitute offered in lieu of the original bill.

Mr. CUMMING took the chair.

Mr. CLARKE favored the substitute and argued that its passage would be a great convenience by disposing of cases in the order in which they are brought.

Mr. DUBOSE opposed the bill. The people are used to the present system and a change would do no good.

Mr. BOYD favored the bill. In one county where he practised the claim docket had not been called for years.

Mr. SPEER said the bill mixed up matters by allowing a jump from one sort of a case to another entirely different in its nature and argued against the policy of the bill.

Mr. RUSSELL replied to the argument of Mr. SPEER and said the bill proposed would be a great benefit to lawyers and the people generally.

Mr. PRESTON concurred with the views so clearly expressed by Mr. RUSSELL. In his circuit claim cases had been lying on the calendar for years.

The substitute was agreed to. On the passage of the bill the yeas and nays were called.

The yeas were 22 and the nays 12. So the bill failed of a constitutional majority and was lost.

Mr. LUMPKIN gave notice of a motion to reconsider which he would make tomorrow.

A bill to carry into effect the provisions of the constitution relative to letting the public printing to the lowest bidder was tabled.

A bill to prevent the careless use of firearms, etc. The judiciary committee reported in favor of its passage with amendments. The bill received, on a call of the yeas and nays, yeas 25 and nays 11, and was passed.

A bill to amend chapter 3, title 16, part 1 of the code embracing sections 1394-1409 relative to physicians, requiring them to have recorded their license, etc.

Mr. DUBOSE favored the passage of the bill as a means of preventing the imposition of quacks.

Mr. FOLKS spoke in favor of the passage of the bill as a necessary amendment of the old law.

Mr. CASEY favored the passage of the bill. The yeas and nays were called on the passage of the bill. The yeas were 26 and the nays 7. So the bill passed.

A bill to regulate the publication of the supreme court rehort and to fix the salary of the reporter.

Mr. CUMMING said the mover of the bill was absent, and he did not wish to oppose the bill in his absence. He moved to recommit the bill to the committee on judiciary. The motion prevailed.

A bill to prescribe the effect on third parties of not recording mortgages. Passed; yeas 23, nays 0.

A bill to carry into effect paragraph 3, section 7, article 6 of the constitution, relative to fixing monthly periods for the holding of justices' courts, etc.

Mr. JACKSON said he did not like the bill, and proceeded to give his objections to it.

Mr. BRYANT also opposed the bill for the same reason as Mr. HUDSON, viz, that it required the justice of the peace to open his court at 10 a. m., while the notary public, who is ex-officio justice of the peace, did not open his court until 3 p. m.

Mr. CLARK said the bill was intended to prevent a confusion of courts. The justice and notary could fix any hours that suited their convenience.

Mr. HODGES, the author of the bill, favored its passage, and said it would prevent much confusion and save litigants a great deal of trouble. The bill is to point out a legal way for the selection of a monthly justice court day.

Mr. PRESTON offered an amendment to the caption of the bill. The substitute as amended was agreed to.

The bill passed by yeas 24, nays 0.

HOUSE BILLS READ FIRST TIME.

To amend section 3793 of the code relative to confessions.

A bill to prevent railroad companies from leasing others, or buying stock in them.

A bill to prevent railroads from requiring employes to sign waiver of damages, etc.

A bill to prescribe the manner of letting the public printing to the lowest bidder.

A bill to prohibit any person from offering any fee or reward to the treasurer or other officer for the use of the public money, etc.

To alter and amend the school law, etc.

The secretary's desk was announced clear, and the senate, on motion of Mr. CARANTAS, adjourned to meet to-morrow morning at ten o'clock.

House of Representatives.

The house was called to order by Speaker BACON at 9 a.m. and opened with prayer by Rev. JOHN JONES, chaplain.

On motion of Mr. KING a seat was tendered Hon. W. H. Felton.

On motion of Mr. PAINE a seat was tendered General Eli Warren.

Mr. YANCEY moved to reconsider action on the bill requiring surveyors to run land lines with reference to the annual variations of the magnetic needle.

In support of his motion Mr. YANCEY stated that the bill embodied the views of Professor Williams Rutherford, a practical surveyor for thirty years. The old lines extinct, in running them anew, you were liable to run off from the true bearing and lose thirty or forty acres. This bill proposes to run lines according to the rules of surveying. It was no new departure, but simply established the true method. The proposition is to maintain the true line.

Mr. KING favored reconsideration. The bill was for the correction of errors. The motion prevailed by yeas 67, nays 23.

Mr. SMITH, of Oglethorpe, moved to reconsider action on the bill to regulate the rates of legal advertising by sheriffs, ordinaries, etc. He said that the bill did injustice to the country press. The country press are nearer to the people and give publicity to the views of the people more correctly than any other class. The tendency of the bill is to crush out country newspapers.

Mr. MCCURRY favored reconsideration. The bill was a strike at the country press. The disposition of the legislature was to cut off all unnecessary expenditures, but it would be singular that their first effort should be a dagger-stab at the country press. The effect of the bill would be to perish out the country press that now barely eke out an existence. The largest number of them are supported by the legal advertising of the county, and to reduce that below a living rate is to crush out the press. The present rates may be too high. The rates in the bill are too low. The country press has done more to build up Georgia and to develope her interests than all other influences combined. They enhance all enterprises and enthuse the spirit of education. If you perish out the country papers, you build up the metropolitan press who do not need building up.

Mr. MATHEWS denied that the bill was a crusade against the country press. The people have some rights as well as the newspapers. The law compels you to advertise in your county paper at a high rate, while others will do it for less. I have paid $8 per square when other papers proposed to do it for $2.50. The papers will advertise for merchants at less rates. The bill gives them 65 cents per square of 100 words, and 65 cents for every fraction of 100 words.

Mr. TATUM moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table.

Mr. MCCURRY called for the yeas and nays, which call was sustained. The motion was lost by yeas, 64; nays, 81.

Mr. MYNATT thought the bill proposed a fair price, and one the press can afford to do it at. The papers doing the legal advertising are favored with subscriptions on that account, and it was a boon to them. It was hardly fair to make the property of the defendant pay all the expenses. The sheriff nor no other officer should receive anything for advertising. The whole amount should go to the printer.

Mr. COX, of Troup, said that he had received a letter from Colonel J. T. Waterman, of the LaGrange Reporter, suggesting an amendment of 75 cents per square for the first four weeks and 50 cents for each subsequent insertion.

Mr. YANCEY favored the recommendation.

Mr. WILLINGHAM called the yeas and nays, which call was sustained and the motion lost by yeas 68, nays 73.

Mr. THOMAS offered a resolution inviting Hon. T. B. Ferguson, assistant United States commissioner and commissioner of Maryland, to address the members of the general assembly on the subject of the science of the culture and propagation of fish at his earliest convenience in this hall at 8 p.m. The resolution was agreed to.

The house resolved itself into the committee of the whole, Mr. CHAMBERS in the chair, to consider the bill establishing the Middle Georgia military and agricultural college at Milledgeville.

Mr. PAINE offered an amendment to the sixth section authorizing the governor to draw his warrant on the treasury for $5,000 for fitting up the building as a college. Rejected by yeas, 47; nays, 50.

Mr. JORDAN, of Wilkes, moved to appropriate $6,000. Rejected.

Mr. MCCURRY moved to strike out the third section.

Mr. PAINE—The house has to come to this complexion at last. You must spend money to repair the buildings or allow them to go to ruin.

Mr. HULSEY favored economy as much as any one. He had many incentives to do so. But the house was carrying their ideas of economy beyond the proper line. The buildings must be taken care of or go to decay. Is it economy to refuse to repair them, or to take care of them for this or any other purpose? If you fail to repair them, when you do undertake to repair them the cost will be trebled. What costs one hundred dollars to-day will cost $500 next year. Have we no property in them? Are they not worth preserving?

Mr. MILLER, of Houston, called attention to the section of the appropriation act appropriating $9,400 for repairs of buildings at Atlanta and Milledgeville, etc.

Mr. HULSEY—I am willing to strike that out of the appropriation act if you will give us $5,000 to fit up the buildings. No members prefer to invest in brick walls alone, or in educating the children of the people?

Mr. COOK called attention to the scope of the appropriation of $9,400, covering, in addition to the buildings at Atlanta and Milledgeville, the governor's mansion, gas, lights, etc.

Mr. HUMBER stated that $38 was all that was spent on the buildings in Milledgeville last year.

Mr. HULSEY—Atlanta could spend that $9,000 and not half try. The buildings need certainly repairs now. The house thinks the granting of this appropriation extravagance, and a refusal to grant, economy. The house has not spent one dollar not directed by law. When it comes to spending money for education they hesitate. This is not wisdom or statesmanship. We should invest our money for those who come after us. We cannot have education without liberality in expenditure. Athens cannot afford the education that such institution could. The middle classes who build up the country can educate their children here. He favored five of these institutions.

Mr. HARRIS opposed striking out.

Mr. KING said the gentleman from Fulton had favored the house with an able, learned, eloquent, patriotic and rhetorical speech. He hoped they would confine themselves to legitimate argument and fair debate. Why depart from the art from issues? Why ask for $5,000 for care of the buildings? The finance committee had provided for repairs. In view of their responsibility members should meet the question like men. The question was whether they should put their hands into the treasury and take therefrom money to establish local schools. That was the question in a nut shell. Shall we establish a school at Milledgeville under state patronage when the people are not able to pay the board of their children. The house should not show favoritism to any section of the state, because it would be unjust to the whole people. If you open the doors of the treasury you will never be able to establish a public school system. Do not be wedded to local interests when your sons and daughters are making efforts to rise out of the ashes of ignorance. There are thousands of minds in Georgia covered like the marble in the dust, awaiting development by education. I believe that Atlanta can spend not only $9,000 but $60,000 and not half try. That's what's the matter. The people are holding us responsible for it, and you will be called to account for the indiscriminate use of the public money that comes out of the sweat and labor of the masses. I am proud of the distinction of being an advocate and champion of the people, and while I have a voice to speak or a pen to write shall use them in behalf of the working people.

Mr. HULSEY—Who bestowed this encomium on you?

Mr. KING—The gentleman himself. In his zeal for a local cause he has forgotten his duty to the people of Georgia. Shall we establish the precedent of local schools? Let well enough alone. I shall never vote for a local school. I challenge any man to show himself more in favor of education than myself. I am for universal, popular education.

Mr. STROTHER—Have you offered a bill to abolish the North Georgia agricultural college?

Mr. KING—No, sir. Are you satisfied? I will pause for a few more questions to be propounded. The bill is unconstitutional. Besides it establishes a local school which will be only of local benefit.

Mr. LIVINGSTON—The appropriation act is an omnibus bill. A small amount only is used for the buildings at Milledgeville. In 1877 $137 and in 1878 $38 was employed for that purpose. Either there is no necessity for the repairs or the disbursement has not been properly made.

Mr. HAMMOND—Did not an experienced architect make an estimate of the cost of repairs?

Mr. LIVINGSTON—Yes, sir. A Macon architect estimated it at $10,000. Either the buildings need repair, the appropriations are not sufficient, or the architect is wrong in his estimate. Atlanta proposed to build a capitol as good as the building in Milledgeville. If you consult your interests then you will not permit the buildings to decay.

The motion to strike out prevailed.

Mr. MCCURRY moved that the committee rise and report the bill back with the recommendation that it do not pass.

Mr. JORDAN, of Wilkes, offered an additional section, that all male pupils wear an uniform of some substantial goods, as may be required by the faculty. Rejected.

Mr. HAMMOND moved that the committee rise and report the bill back with the recommendation that it pass as amended, which prevailed by yeas 70, nays 48.

The amendment of the committee appropriating $3,000 for pay of teachers was agreed to by yeas 69, nays 60.

Mr. MILLER, of Houston, moved to strike out the third section and insert: "That the trustees of the State university be directed to appropriate out of the land script fund $5,000 for fitting up the building." He stated that he was opposed to the bill in toto, but if it passed, he wanted it in the least objectionable shape.

Mr. YANCEY urged the friends of the bill to vote down every rider introduced to cripple it. The legislature had no control of the land script fund. That power ended when the governor turned it over. The constitution provided for the levying of a tax for the support of public buildings. The branch of the university would be a public institution. He was opposed to riders and bushwhacking, and favored fighting a measure openly and manfully.

Mr. HAMMOND said he was always willing and happy to be able to credit each member with motives as fair, just, equitable and honest as he claimed for himself. He insisted that the question went back to the fundamental principles of fair dealing. He appeared in behalf of the threatened rights of the people. At the last session he plead that southwest Georgia might inaugurate a public school system at their own expense. Certain communities were authorized to purchase buildings and grounds, and tender them to the trustees of the state university, and were to receive out of the land script fund what the trustees deemed practicable and wise to share from the North Georgia agricultural college and State agricultural college. On the strength of this these communities have acted. The income from the land script fund is $17,000. Divide this among Thomasville, Dahlonega, Cuthbert and Athens, what will be left? Is it right to absorb or destroy it? Cuthbert and Thomasville taking the legislature at its word expended thousands, and now that the scheme has obtained form and substance, it is proposed to place the fund beyond their reach. We can not with safety, propriety or dignity go back on our record.

Mr. MILLER, of Houston, conceded the position of the gentleman from Thomas, and yet supported his amendment. He did not impugn the motives or criticize the conduct of the trustees of the state university. All three of the bills asked for participation in the land-script fund.

Mr. HAMMOND—Is not your amendment obligatory on the trustees, and the others discretionary?

Mr. MILLER—Yes, sir. The trustees were understood to be friendly to those bills. The trustees do not agree with the Milledgeville bill, and I propose to make them agree. The state university is a creature of the people, and can abolish the whole to-morrow.

Mr. YANCEY—Were not the trustees made in perpetuity with power to fill vacancies?

Mr. MILLER—Yes, and we can abolish it to-morrow, unless it be a bureau. [A blush of applause.]

Mr. HAMMOND—Is the gentleman friendly to the Milledgeville bill?

Mr. MILLER—I am not. I opposed the Thomasville bill. It is unconstitutional. The constitution provides for one university for the whites and one for the blacks. Branches are a sham and device, and violate the spirit of the constitution.

Mr. PAINE said that it was never intended by congress that the legislature should control the land script fund. The people of Milledgeville have rights. The government was located there permanently. Its removal was a wrong. You are asked now to place the buildings there in condition to be of some service to the people of Georgia. I am not extravagant—only liberal. Representing the people I do, I have a right to be liberal. If Hon. Robert Toombs, the father of the constitution, was a member of this body he would vote for this bill. It is a common sense proposition. Place the building in condition to be of benefit to the people. What greater benefit than an institution of learning for their sons and daughters. The sum of $5,000 should not deter one from voting for it.

Mr. HAMMOND—The people of Athens put $25,000 in a building in order to secure the fund. That was a solemn contract.

The amendment was rejected by yeas 65, nays 69.

Mr. HUMBER called the previous question, which call was sustained.

The substitute, as amended, was agreed to by yeas 80, nays 27.

The report of the committee was agreed to by yeas 71, nays 58.

Mr. HARRIS advocated the passage of the bill. Georgia owed a debt to Milledgeville and the time for payment had arrived. It was not a donation. It was Georgia appropriating to herself. In an impassioned strain of eloquence he reviewed the objections to the bill and urged its passage.

Mr. MILLER, of Houston, called the yeas and nays, which call was sustained. The bill was lost by yeas 72, nays 77.

Mr. DAVIS, of Houston, who favored the bill was paired with Mr. SIKES, who opposed it.

The committee on railroads reported a substitute for several bills before them.

The bill to lease the Macon and Brunswick railroad is the special order for to-morrow.

The house adjourned until 9 a. m. to-morrow.

AGRICULTURAL.

THE FIELD, THE FARM, THE GARDEN.

Sheep—Hay—Flowers—Hints—Hen Lice—Italian Bees—Pear Blight—Horticultural Notes—To Prevent Smut—Farming in Georgia—Care of Horses, Etc.

FARMING IN GEORGIA.

We have several letters before us, received from various sections of the state. Some of them complain of a continuous dry spell, which almost ruined the crops. Others write asking advice concerning certain farm matters. We will make a general reply to them.

Where a farmer has properly prepared his land, been prudent in pitching his crop, and done his duty by it, and dry weather cuts short his prospect, there is no remedy. But farmer, have all of you done your duty? In preparing your land, in selecting seed, and in cultivating your crop, have you so worked as to guard as far as possible against drought?

Mr. Joel Mullins, of Dodge county, will make a good corn crop. But he performed his duty, broke up his land deep, then opened the row with a six-inch shovel plow, very deep, and then followed in the same furrow with a large ten inch shovel plow with small wings on each side. He then dropped his corn and covered it with a short board, not more than half filling the furrow. The result is, he will make corn to pay for his labor.

B. Dykes, who lives near Cochran, has a field of corn that does him honor. The land is old, and poor sandy soil. Home-made manure was used after the land was well prepared.

Mr. Boothe, of the same county, never buys scorn, but when he is asked about his cotton, replies, "I pay but little attention to my cotton crop until I see my corn is safe." The truth is that farmers are greatly responsible for their crops, let the weather be wet or dry. How many farmers recognize the fact that the very best working any crop receives is a good plowing before the seed are planted? To all who write us, we reply: Next season thoroughly prepare the ground, as Mr. Mullins, and others. When the proper time comes, put muscle and a heap of it into your land; let sweat, and a heap of it, moisten it, and you will find that when hot, dry weather comes, it will do better than corn that has had no muscle or sweat.

If any of our readers anticipate a short corn crop we advise that they prepare their ground thoroughly and sow largely of turnips. Raise them not only for the table, but also for your stock. Turnips and corn meal cooked are excellent to fatten hogs. Turnips are good to help winter cattle and sheep. Early this fall sow wheat and oats. In short, economize, save what you possibly can and prepare to sow as early as possible such crops as will help out the corn.

PEAR BLIGHT.

It would afford us pleasure to give our Coweta county correspondent the information he seeks relative to pear blight. Disfigured trees, by the cutting away of diseased branches, can be seen in the orchards in and around Atlanta, and yet the blight still clings to many of them. If there be any effectual remedial measures, we have not learned them. A year or two ago, a gentleman in an adjoining county to this, informed us that the healthfulness of two of his trees was preserved by a treatment with unleached wood ashes and chamber slops, but that now they were dead. Some varieties of pears, once regarded as healthy, have since been affected by blight badly. Some persons insist that the remedy is to entirely cut down to entirely fresh, green wood and bark. As far as it is at all discolored, it has been affected by the blight. Do not cultivate, but root prune the trees by digging a trench around them in a circle two and a half feet from the body, cutting off all the roots you find; leave the ditch open for a week, then fill up again. This will cause them to ripen their fruit early.

A certain scientific gentleman recommends as a preventive against blight the use of cinders and ashes from the blacksmith shop.

We believe the best plan is to adopt and use preventives of anything by which an early ripening of the wood can be obtained. Plant trees on poor, well drained soil, and give no cultivation late in the season.

We call upon the members of the Atlanta pomological society for a remedy. Do not tell us to saw off the affected limbs, for this does not prevent the certain extension of the blight. It removes the conspicuous diseased part, but is no imperative remedy. There is some local cause; the disease attacking one branch, and then another, proves that. Now gentlemen of the Pomological society, we place the pear tree with the blight, in your hands, and ask you to so strengthen its life as to enable it to resist the cause of decay.

TO BRING UP LAND.

Much of the soil in Georgia has been exhausted by continual cropping without manure. Many and many an acre of originally good land in the state has been impoverished by getting all that possibly could be got from it, and nothing put on in return. This land could be brought up by commercial fertilizers, but it would be very expensive. Green manuring is cheaper and is equally as effective. Much of the land referred to has been exhausted by having all vegetable matter in it used up, and green manuring will supply just what is wanted. Commercial fertilizers will not supply the land with the matter in which it is deficient. Stable manure is good, but where can it be procured? The field pea is a rapid growing plant and is excellent to use as a green manure. The field to be improved should be put in good order and some fertilizer should be used. Sow the peas broadcast and at the proper time turn the plants under,

WHEN TO CUT SORGHUM.

We have been asked the above question by a subscriber to THE CONSTITUTION. Perhaps as good a time to cut it as any is before the sorghum is entirely ripe. After you have cut it, and the tops cut off, which should be cut off at about the upper joint, (the juice above that does more damage than good), tie the cane in small bundles for convenience in handling. Take it to the barn, or any place will do where it will not get wet, and cross-pile it to dry, and if the weather is not too warm, it can lie there sometime before it sours. The object in drying is to get as much green juice out as possible. The green juice is in parts of the leaves left on after being stripped, and in the bark. If you press the cane as soon as cut, the juice will have an ugly green color. If you let it lie sometime, the juice when first pressed will be almost white.

FINE WHEAT AND OATS.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: Dear Sirs: I have just thrashed three hundred and ninety bushels of good wheat, made on seventeen and one-half acres of Chattahoochee river land without cotton seed compost, or any commercial fertilizer. The wheat is of the red flint variety, character of soil black clay loam intermingled with sand. Also six hundred and fifty bushels of yellow rust proof oats, made on eighteen acres of the same grade of land. Corn and cotton in this section promises a good yield; have not suffered from drought up to this time and now getting good rains.

J. E. HENLEY, M. D.

HINTS.

—Save your early pullets; they give the increase. It don't pay to keep a stock of old hens year after year.

—Keep charcoal where the fowls can get it whenever they want it. It is one of the best preventives of disease among fowls.

—Look out now for the chicken louse, for it will suck the blood of both old and young fowls. Liberal doses of coal oil on the roosts and in all cracks and crevices, and a thorough fumigation with sulphur is the remedy.

—The manure of 50 fowls in one year, mixed with four times its bulk of swamp muck or dry earth even, is as valuable as three hundred weight of the Peruvian guano.

—Good feed, whether it be good grass in summer or good hay and grain in winter, with pure water always within reach, will always give good returns, whether the outcome expected be meat, milk or butter.

—Rustic work, when soaked with crude petroleum when new, remains unchanged, sound and unworm-eaten when fully exposed to dampness and weather.

SHEEP.

We have two letters before us making inquiries about sheep. In previous issues of THE CONSTITUTION we have fully answered to the questions asked. Still, we will reply. To the writer from Washington county we say, hold on to your sheep. Suppose the legislature fails to pass a satisfactory dog law, others have been successful in sheep culture, and why should you not be also? The loss by dogs may be serious, but remember the income from your sheep from sales of wool and lambs. Why, my friend, it is almost all clear profit. Even with bad dogs around you, they pay their way in wool, mutton, lamb and manure, and in keeping down weeds. Give your sheep a little extra care, and, if necessary, have a lot close to your house to herd in at night. It will not cost much, and a bell on every fifth sheep will perhaps make noise enough to frighten off dogs. And occasionally bring out the old stock gun and use it. One thing, farmers, you should remember, the United States uses 50,000,000 more pounds of wool annually than we produce. Some one must raise it; cannot Georgia farmers help do it? Not only this, but why should not these farmers have healthful and nutritious mutton and lamb for their tables? In fact, there is no farm industry that pays as well, that involves as small an amount of capital.

MUCK FOR MANURE.

BOWDON, GA., July 18.—Agricultural Editor: Please inform me through your columns how to prepare muck to make the best manure.

W. F. JOHNSON.

Before our correspondent goes to any trouble or expense in preparing muck for manure, we suggest that he get a fair sample of it and send to the commissioner of agriculture and have it examined and see that it contains the desired vegetable matter. On some farms muck can be found, at least a so-called article, which is worthless for manure. Another thing we would suggest, is the muck on your place in a locality so convenient to where you desire using it as to involve little time and expense in hauling it? Now is the proper time to get out muck, as the bottoms and swamps are dry. It should be cut and thrown up in ridges and lime be kept mixed with it. The quantity of lime to use will depend upon the amount of vegetable matter in the muck.

PLOWING COTTON LATE.

A correspondent, "Gumlog," wishes to have our opinion of plowing cotton late when it has been plowed regularly? The best plowing any crop receives is, or should be, the plowing the land gets before the crop is put in the ground. It insures a better crop, aids in keeping down grass and weeds, and enables the crop to stand wet or dry weather better. As to the late plowing of cotton, it can do no harm if judiciously done, and the roots of the plant are not broken or injured. Keeping the soil loose penables the air to penetrate it, which works a benefit, and late plowing assists to kill grass and weeds.

TO PREPARE POP CORN.

"Country Girl" writes from Troup county asking how to prepare pop corn: Put into an iron kettle one teacupful of water and one teaspoonful of white sugar, boil until ready to candy, then throw in three quarts of corn, nicely popped; stir briskly until the candy is evenly distributed over the corn; set the kettle from the fire and stir until it has cooled a little, and you have each grain separate and crystallized with the sugar. Care should be taken not to have too hot a fire, lest you scorch when crystallizing. Nuts of any kind prepared this way are delicious.

ITALIAN BEES.

The above bee has advantages over the blacks. They come nearer being mothproof, and are more peaceable and quiet. The pure Italian bee has three yellow bands around the body, which gives them a golden color. There are fifteen to twenty thousand workers in a colony of bees, one queen, and one or two hundred drones. The queen is the mother bee. She lives generally from three to four years. The drone is the male, and is destroyed by the working bees. Young swarms should be set in the shade if you desire to have them stay with you.

CARE OF HORSES.

Sometimes during the past heated term we have stood near the fountains in the city and have sympathized with the poor animals at the careless manner in which they were watered by their drivers. Do city or country people treat their horses right? They are kept all night in a hot stable; frequently they are taken out in the early morning and many of them not fed during the day, or but little at noon and not a drink of water given them. Now the fact is horses should be fed regularly and while at work should be watered at least every two hours.

HAY.

Every farmer should bear in mind the importance of saving everything about his place that will answer for feed for his stock the coming winter. Every blade of grass or stalk of fodder that can be cut and cured. And it is important that it be cut and cured at the proper time. The proper time is when the mass of blossoms is at its best. Do not delay cutting until the grass is over-ripe, for then there will be too much woody fibre. At the same time, if cut too green, there will be loss of weight in curing. In short, cut your hay while the grass is in bloom. Cut hay as evenly as possible—it will be an advantage in the curing. After hay is cut do not expose it longer than necessary to the hot sun. Clover hay requires more care and time than grasses.

HEN LICE.

This is good weather for hatching out these pests. Go to work, farmer, and attend thoroughly to your hen house. Whitewash every board, roost and nest thoroughly. Put carbolic acid in the slaked lime, brush the perches with kerosene, sprinkle plenty of sulphur over the clean straw or hay that you have out in the nests, and you will lose fewer fowls with "cholera" during the hot weather.

FOOT ROT IN SHEEP.

A correspondent in Dooly writes, making some inquiries in regard to the above disease.

Foot-rot is caused by the accumulation of filth or sand under the loose horn which grows from the walls of the hoof and turns over the sole. The sole is kept moist and soft, is irritated, rots, and communicates the irritation to the sensitive portions of the foot under it. Then follow inflammation, decay, and a fetid discharge which conveys contagion to sound feet.

Our correspondent will find it is most frequent upon wet pastures, which encourage growth of horn and keep the sole soft; and is rare upon dry, gravelly land, which keeps the hoof worn down. It is a good plan once in awhile, to examine the feet of sheep. When needed the hoof should be pared and all loose horn removed. Any diseased feet should be dressed with quicklime paste, all decayed horn having first been removed, and if any serious cases are found fungoid excrescences should be removed by applications of strong solution of blue vitrol, and the foot dressed with an ointment composed of one ounce of lard, one tablespoonful of turpentine, and half an ounce of acetate of copper (verdigris). The feet should be bandaged and the sheep kept in a floored shed.

Our correspondent should remember that care and attention are sufficient to avoid all the disasters which frequently fall upon poor helpless sheep.

THE USE OF MANURE.

A Walton county farmer writes asking various questions about using manure. We know that some farmers laugh at what they call "book farming"—say they plant and cultivate as did their fathers, etc. Now the truth is there are but few successful farmers that hold on to or practice the old-time mode of cultivation, use old-time tools or machinery,